

Mr. SPEAKER.—I can only recognise the Leader of the Opposition in this House. In his absence, I will recognise the Chief Whip of the party. When the Leader of the Opposition is here, I cannot understand why the chief whip of the opposition party is taking the floor of the House.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMIYA.—With the authorisation of the Leader of the Opposition that I spoke.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It cannot be done. When he is here, he cannot authorise another person. If there is any person who can speak on this question, it is the Leader of the Opposition. If he does not speak, it means that he has nothing to say on this matter. This is a very simple matter on which we need not dilate much. So far as the business of the House is concerned, if the Chief Minister agrees, I have no objection.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—I have no objection, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Then, the motion can be moved.

LAW AND ORDER POSITION IN BANGALORE AND MYSORE

Motion to consider.

†**Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).**—I move:

“That the law and order position in Bangalore and Mysore Cities be taken into consideration.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

“That the law and order position in Bangalore and Mysore Cities be taken into consideration.”

Before discussion on this important motion takes place, I would like to add a few words. First of all, as all the Hon'ble Members know, there is a lot of tension outside and we are here in order not to add to the tension outside but, so far as possible, to find out a solution in this respect. Unfortunately, incidents have happened for which all of us are sorry. But, I believe that the members would be as restrained as possible and be as constructive as

possible in a situation like this. I also believe that the situation can be improved if we extend our affection and love towards the misguided boys who have taken part in the agitation. I have thought over the matter and it is better that we sympathise with them and bring them round. It is not a question of hurling charges and counter-charges against each other.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Sir, you yourself said that the students were misguided. That prejudices the matter.

Mr. SPEAKER.—When I say ‘misguided’, I do not mean to say that all are misguided; some of them might have been misguided and also the general feeling is that they are misguided. I only stress that the discussion will be as restrained as possible.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—We want the Chief Minister to say something on this and we want to hear him. If you say something in the matter, it would be very embarrassing to criticise the action of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is an appeal that all of you should be as restrained as possible.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I explain the position regarding law and order in Mysore and Bangalore Cities, I think it is better to explain why the situation arose and what was the reason for the students' agitation. With this view, I will give the correct position regarding the Inter-University Youth Festival. That would be a good background to understand why the students agitate and why there was lawlessness and why it necessitated the Government to maintain law and order.

The Sixth Inter-University Youth Festival is being held at Mysore from 7th to 17th December. This Festival is essentially a closed session meant primarily for the participants drawn from 34 Universities in India. It is not a public performance by a group of artists. It consists of rehearsals and competitions. It is a cultural fete for the benefit of participating teams. The participants number over 1,500. The theatre and the Auditorium put up in front of the Crawford Hall accommodate 2,500 persons at a liberal estimate. The maximum number that could be

admitted is 1,000 other than the participants. The Celebration Committee have afforded opportunities to the several colleges in Mysore City to see the Cultural Programme by turns from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. on payment of reduced concession rate of Re. 1. The University have decided to close the concerned college on the day allotted for admissions of students of that College. The proceeds after meeting expenses are proposed by the University to be utilised for youth welfare.

This cultural fete provides young men and women of various Universities in India an opportunity to exhibit their talents in fine arts, such as, Music, Drama and Dance and in Painting or Sculpture and affording scope to develop their histrionic talents. The dimensions of the stage designed for all cultural programmes 40'x50'. The panel of Judges consists of some of the eminent artists in the country in different parts of India.

The main items of the programme of the Festival are :—

Rehearsals, competitions in Music, Dance, Drama, Group Singing, Elocution and Symposium.

The Celebration Committee have decided to admit students of educational institutions by turns for 10 days in view of the limited accommodation for 2,500 persons including the participants. It is also reported that in the previous festival held in Delhi admission did not exceed 400 to 500 on any day but the Committee in Mysore have raised it to a maximum of 1,000.

The participants are accommodated in a Festival Town brought into existence on the Maharaja's College sports Grounds. More than one hundred thatched huts have been put up to accommodate participants and contingents in charge. Separate blocks for boys and girls are allotted. A Dining Hall capable of seating 800 people has been specially built and the participants are expected to have their meals there. Lighting and water facilities are provided in the Festival Town. Effective Sanitary arrangements have also been made. Security arrangements have been made by the Mysore State

Police Force to meet any emergency. Two male doctors and a lady Doctor would be in attendance in the Festival Town Dispensary.

The valedictory functions will come off at 6 P.M. on the 16th December 1959. Prof. Humayun Kabir has been invited to deliver the valedictory address and distribute prizes. As the auditorium is designed to give maximum facilities to the artists, admission to the public is restricted only to 1,000 persons each day and mostly to students of educational institutions. On the last day after the valedictory function the teams adjudged as the best in various competitions will present an item each. This is a show intended for the public and the tickets of the value of Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 will be sold, as reported. A special feature of this year's celebration is to bring out an attractive Souvenir worthy of the occasion.

It was resolved at the meeting of the Principals of University and affiliated colleges in Mysore City "that each college in the City of Mysore be granted holiday for one day during the session between 8th and 15th December 1959, and on that day the students of that particular college be permitted to attend the function as visitors on tickets to be purchased."

The Chairman of the Festival Celebrations Committee has stated as follows: "The question of declaring holidays for all the Colleges in Mysore does not arise in view of the limited accommodation. No purpose would be served by closing all the Colleges on all the days. Valuable term days in the academic session would be lost, without any corresponding benefit."

AT MYSORE

On 8th December 1959 about 2,000 students went towards the Crawford Hall and wanted to enter the Youth Festival Camp. They were prevented by the Police on duty. Only 4 of their representatives were taken inside where they had a discussion with Sri Mallaradhya, Chairman. They demanded that all students of all the Colleges in the City should be allowed to witness the performances daily free of charge

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during the entire duration of the Festival and also that the City Colleges should be closed during the period. The Chairman is reported to have agreed to permit the students of one College at a time daily as there was limited accommodation inside. They were dissatisfied with this concession and they began to shout slogans and pelted stones at the main gate, breaking the neon lights, etc. The *Ex-Officio* I Class Magistrate, Mysore City, was got to the spot. The mob grew violent and as a result of heavy stone throwings some Police Officers and Constables, were hurt. A mild lathi Charge was resorted to. Then they rushed towards the University Office and demanded from the Registrar the closure of the Colleges. When they were prevented from entering the University Office, they freely indulged in stone throwing, breaking glass panes of windows and doors. The mob increased to about 5,000. They persistently tried to enter forcibly the Youth Festival Camp. They jeered at the lady artists, and pelted stones on the Police who were on duty. The Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, two Inspectors, 6 Sub-Inspectors, five head Constables and 26 Constables received injuries. The Police were surrounded on all sides. The situation was getting out of control. With the Magistrate's Orders the mob was ordered to disperse. It had no effect. On the other hand they threw stones with renewed vigour. A lathi charge proved ineffective. After due warning the Police opened fire, when the crowd disbursed. Four rounds were fired. One person is reported to have died. The cause of his death is not known as the Doctor who conducted the autopsy has not yet furnished his opinion. The post mortem report has not yet been received by the Government and I am expecting it to-day in the evening or to-morrow in the morning. Three students are also reported to have been admitted to the hospital for gun shot injuries which are reported to be not serious. The programme of events of the Youth Festival went on as usual till 11-30 P.M.

A case has been registered in Lakshmi-puram Cr. No. 100 of 59 under sections 143, 147, 148, 149, 332, 428, and 34 I.P.C. and is being investigated.

At about 9-30 P.M. on 8th December 1959, an attempt was made to set fire to the huts of the Youth Festival camp. It was promptly detected by the Police and extinguished. Four persons who were found running away from the scene were taken into custody.

A prohibitory order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. was promulgated to be in force till 17th December 1959 in the vicinity of Youths Festival camp.

“At about 10-30 A.M. on 9th December, the students came in a procession through the main streets of the town to the Youth Festival Camp beyond the area where section 144 Cr. P.C. has been enforced. They wanted the College to be closed for all days and also free admission to all College Students of Mysore for the stage performance daily. The Chairman, Sri Mallaradhya, said: students will be admitted on any two days, free of charges, for the said shows. But Colleges could not be closed. The students went shouting slogans and tried to enter Youth Festival Camp bearing a red-stained shirt, said to belong to one of those students, who was injured in the Police firing the previous day. In the meantime, one of the students is suspected to have thrown a burning missile into the Camp area on the thatched roof of the ladies section which caught fire. The fire was soon put out. The members of the B.C. of Mysore City who came to the spot where the student mob was gathered outside the prohibited area (where section 144 Cr. P.C. was in force) advised the students to be peaceful and met the Chairman, Sri Mallaradhya to throw open the stage performances for all students of the local Colleges for ten days and also to declare holidays for that period.

The Chairman did not agree to this but said that they would be allowed for two days only. The Student mob who were appraised of this became violent by pelting stones at the Police who prevented them from rushing into the Camp area. The First Class

Magistrate was present. Six Policemen were hurt by stone throwing by students. Tear gas was used with no effect, followed by lathi charge, by about 5-45 p.m. the mob was about 10,000 and very violent and defiant. The mob set fire to materials which they brought out from Cosmopolitan Club Canteen, in the middle of the road. They also burnt the bamboo Tennis Court screen. Four rounds were fired under Magistrate's orders. One person received gunshot injury on his left shoulder which is said to be not serious. The mob went about in various directions blocking the road junctions with stones, and obstructing traffic in various places. They broke all the electrical lights shades and bulbs in streets and roads, and rushed into the Indian Guest Quarters and set fire to furniture in four rooms causing a damage of Rs. 5,000. The Police rushed to the spot and put out the fire. Till about 9 p.m., the mob went round the City which was in darkness, attacking cars passing by. The Police vans were hit with stones. By about 11 p.m. the streets were all cleared of.

I Stage

At about 12 noon on 7th December 1959, about 200 students of St. Joseph's College came in a cycle procession to Central College shouting slogans "We want holiday to attend Youth Festival" and banged the doors of the class rooms of the Central College and instigated the students to come out of the classes and join them in the agitation to secure holidays till 17th December 1959. The Central College students joined them. They went round to the various Colleges, viz., Intermediate College, Maharani's College, Government Intermediate College, Commerce College, S. J. O. Institute and Mt. Carmel College. The students of all Colleges except Maharani's and Mt. Carmel joined the procession. Then they went towards Vidhana Soudha and thought of interviewing the Education Minister. About 15 student representatives were taken to the Education Minister, who promised to discuss the matter with the University authorities and communicate their desire as Government could

not interfere with the affairs of an autonomous body like the University. He also told them that their representatives could go and meet him the next morning.

II Stage

On the morning of 8th December 1959, five student representatives met the Education Minister as agreed to on the previous evening. The Minister assured them that such of those who wanted to go to Youth Festival could do so after obtaining necessary identification cards from the Principals and that their absence for three days would be condoned. The generality of the students who had gathered near Mysore Bank, Central College, etc., were not satisfied with this but wanted 10 days holidays. They ignored the representatives who had met the Minister for Education previously and marched forward collecting students from Central College and Intermediate College. Incidentally they are reported to have stoned the Co-operative Society building and smashed the Co-operative Society building. Then they went round the several Colleges and gathered all the students and marched towards Vidhana Soudha via Cubbon Park. All along the route the students behaved in an unruly manner, stopping vehicular traffic and manhandling drivers of B.T.S. buses, etc.

They did not pay any heed to the advice of the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore North to the effect that the students representatives could meet the Minister for Education. They were prevented from entering Vidhana Soudha by the Police pickets posted alround. The students shouted slogans and caused damage to the plants, flower pots, etc. They caused obstruction to vehicular traffic, threw stones breaking the glass panes and injuring the passengers. They pelted stones heavily on the Police also and when the Inspector-General of Police arrived at Vidhana Soudha, his car was also hit by stones and badly damaged. His driver was also injured on the right cheek. A number of private cars also were stopped and damaged including that of an M.L.A. At this stage, that

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is when the mob had become unruly a mild lathi charge was resorted to by the Police with a view to preventing further acts of violence, etc. A case in Crime No. 156/59 of Cubbon Park Police Station under sections, 147, 352, 147 and 324 IPC is registered and is being investigated. The students divided themselves into batches and created trouble in several places. The Police used tear gas shells twice, once in Krishnarajendra Circle and a second time in front of the Central College. Damage caused to the street lights on 8th alone is in the neighbourhood of about Rs. 14,000, not to speak of damages caused to B.T.S. buses and other private vehicles and the Gardens Department. Sixteen students were arrested on that day.

III Stage

Prohibitory order was passed by the Additional District Magistrate, Bangalore District, under Sections 39 and 45 of the Mysore Police Act, prohibiting carrying of lethal weapons, etc., and also prohibiting meetings and processions without permission. The order will be in force for 14 days with effect from 8th December 1959.

IV Stage 9th December 1959.

As a result of the prohibitory order passed, the students created trouble in various places, like the Central College Hostel, Maharani's College Circle, Kurubara Sangha Hostel. They used to collect in batches in defiance of the prohibitory order and pelt stones against the Police as well as on the moving transport vehicles. In the forenoon the main attack was from the Central College Hostel when the Police used tear gas and also resorted to mild lathi charge on 4 occasions.

In the afternoon at about 3-15 p.m. the students who had gathered in Kurubara Hostel, barricaded the roads on all sides and stoned the Police heavily. Soda bottles were also used freely by the students, as a result a Probationary Dy. S. P. and Inspector of Police of the armed reserve police received injuries. The situation was getting out of control. At this stage

the Police decided to enter the Hostel and arrest the miscreants. In the melee, one student by name Ganganna is reported to have fallen down and died on the way to the Hospital. 15 students were arrested. The Students created trouble round about Central College, Kempegowda Road, Majestic Circle and Balepet. The Police dispersed them by using tear gas. Towards the evening, unsocial elements and local goondas are reported to have taken part in hooliganism.

This in short is the information which I have been able to get so far and I have tried to place it before the Hon'ble House. While explaining the situation, I wish to make one point very clear about this agitation which has been carried on by the students. As all of you know, students are young and innocent. It is likely they may have started the agitation with some good motive. But actually after it was started, perhaps it was not possible for them to control themselves. In the meanwhile, some unsocial elements, taking advantage of the situation, mingled with the students. So it was beyond the capacity of the students to control themselves and take the lead. If the students had thought of it earlier, they could have sent their representatives who could have represented the case to the proper authorities and perhaps, then this situation would never have arisen. As they are young and innocent, naturally they wanted to do something. They were caught in the trap of some unsocial and goonda elements, and the goonda elements have taken advantage of the situation and they have made use of the crowds of the students and they are trying to exploit the situation. I am not going to make any allegation against any individual member or against any political party at this stage because it is not possible for me to know exactly who are behind the situation and who were the people instigating in person. To start with, it was an agitation from the students and probably with a good motive of getting holidays. Young children like to have more holidays; they do not care for studies, they do not care for examinations; it is only

the parents that are worried; students are not worried. Naturally, the students started it with good motives to get holidays. They might have gone to Mysore to see the festival or remained in the house. That is a different thing. This situation has been exploited by wrong persons, and with a view to put a check on these unsocial elements, law and order has to be maintained. Perhaps all the Hon'ble Members who are coming from their different quarters might have observed the students surrounding Vidhana Soudha. If the Police had not taken any action, perhaps it would have been difficult for the Members of the Legislative Assembly also to come to this House. I got a suggestion from the Hon'ble Speaker himself that some of the Members of the Legislative Assembly were anxious to come and attend the House and there it was their right to attend the House and it was the duty of the Government to give protection to them. Immediately we sent for police vans and brought under protection some of the Members of this House. At that particular time, the students became more unruly. The Police tried to pacify them and explain to them and beg of them that they should not create difficulties round about Vidhana Soudha. They waited for 2½ hours and when they themselves began to get hit from the stones pelted by the students, ultimately, it was inevitable for the police to make a mild lathi charge. So, the situation started. It is with the best of intentions of maintaining law and order and giving protection to the life and property of every citizen, that the Government has taken action which it thought necessary and I believe that the Police have behaved with restraint and precaution and if there are any other facts which are likely to be disclosed, those matters will be investigated properly and ultimately whatever action has to be taken, the Government will take it.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Will the Hon'ble Speaker kindly get the copies of the statement made by the Chief Minister distributed among the Members?

Mr. SPEAKER.—How can I get it done? That is a statement made by the Chief Minister.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Mr. Speaker, copies of the statement made by the Chief Minister may be made available to the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No, no. It is a statement made in the House.

†Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY (Coondapur).—Today, with a heavy sense of responsibility I wish to offer a few remarks. All of us or most of us in this House are parents. Our children, sons or daughters, are in educational institutions. As the Hon'ble Chief Minister was pleased to say at the end, we are all concerned very much with the future of the students and I also agree that though they may not be fully innocent, they have to be given certain latitude considering their age and the surroundings and so many other circumstances.

2-30 P M.

Knowing fully well the situation in the country itself, the incidents that happened in Benares, in Allahabad and various other Centres, when I heard of the commotion going on in Mysore and Bangalore, speaking for myself, I decided to keep aloof. I can assure Hon'ble the Chief Minister and the Government that on this part of the House we have not tried to take advantage of the situation to any extent. We have been trying to keep aloof. But then when we heard that shootings were taking place in Mysore and Bangalore, as representatives of the people, as part and parcel of this House—we on this part of the House have also a responsibility—we thought it was high-time that we took note of it and tried to stop the whole episode or at best control the situation, not to enlarge the field of activities being carried on by the students and the police. That is why we came into the picture. I would submit to this House that the Hon'ble Chief Minister has given one side of the picture. Naturally so. I do not blame him for that. What he has said before the House is the picture that has been given to him by the police.

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We do not know what actually is the other side. He is not in a position to judge it. We are not in a position to judge it. But the point is clear that there is another side. We have today heard one side of the picture. The Chief Minister has contact only with the police and not with the students or the public. What are we to do now? What is the other side? We held discussions on this matter today among ourselves tentatively and I assure the House that no political exploitation would be made of the situation and I propose not to take any advantage of the situation.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister was pleased to place certain things before us about the Youth Festival and the University. For the last two days my party and some of my friends on the other side have been considering the situation. We met even this morning and passed a detailed resolution giving our points of view. It has been said, time and again, that the Government cannot interfere with the affairs of the University. Actually, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has not said that. It was said that the University was an autonomous body and that the Government knew that there was no place for the students, and then argued that even if holidays had been declared, the festival could not have accommodated all the students and that granting of holidays would have been futile. I fail to understand this point of view of the Government that in no case would they interfere with the University. Time and again the University has bungled. Time and again they have been tactless. Time and again we have brought this matter to the notice of the Hon'ble Education Minister and again and again they have stated that the University is an autonomous body and that they are not in a position to interfere. I submit that when the Government feels that the University has gone out-of-the-way, that it has committed a mistake, and that has bungled, the Government have ample authority, ample powers to suggest, to make a request to the University

to change their methods, to come to a right decision and to point out a mistake. In this particular case, as far as I am able to gather, both the University and the Government had ample opportunities to sense the coming trouble. They have been forewarned. The Government had been forewarned. They knew what was coming. Knowing fully well all these things, the Government pleads that they were unable to interfere with the University. The students had met the Hon'ble Education Minister twice. He had promised to meet them again on the 8th.....

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI (Minister for Education).—No, no.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—That is what I was given to understand. I am subject to correction. I am not a party to all these things. The students had met him twice. He had tried to interfere with the University authorities and it is stated that he was helpless. I am subject to correction, but I am told the students attempted to meet the Hon'ble Chief Minister.....

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Nobody came.....

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—That is the allegation made. I am not making the allegation, but it has been stated that the Hon'ble Chief Minister treated the students badly.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I will make the position clear. No students have come to meet me whether it is today, or yesterday or the day before. Hence there was no occasion for me not to treat the students well.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Your officers did not allow them to see you. How can they come?

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—There was a fencing of police. How can the students break the ring?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Whatever it is, knowing fully well the large number of student population and their temper, knowing that the students would be anxious to witness the festival, the University authorities or those who were in charge of the festival, ought to have made sufficient arrangements for the attendance of the students.

Sri MAHMOOD SHARIFF (Broadway).—May I know from my learned friend whether there is any substance in the allegation that the University authorities or those who were in charge of the festival, did not take proper precautions?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—The very fact that the incidents have happened, goes to show that they did not take precautions.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—What I said was that a vast number of students were anxious to go to the festival. Certainly the University and the Government had anticipated that. Then the students had been asking for holidays and opportunities to visit the place, for concession tickets. Knowing all these fully well, they should have made proper and adequate arrangements for accommodating all the students and also declared holidays. Since they did no such thing, I must say that they have bungled and bungled woefully. This is with regard to the University.

When the Government came to know all these things, it was their bounden duty to make proper arrangements, because it is a very big affair. If the Government say that they did not know that this would happen and that they did not anticipate this trouble, I can only say that the Government is incapable of acting in emergencies. Government ought to know the psychology of the students. At least there must be some in the Government, either in the cabinet or among the advisers of Government, who know something about human psychology, particularly student psychology. They should know what the students would do when they are in large numbers. We know what the Hon'ble Members on the other side and even on this side, did during the 1942 movement or earlier. We know what happens when people gather in large numbers. They ought to anticipate trouble. Therefore I charge the Government with having been tactless, with having acted without imagination.

†**Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI**.—This is not the first time. The Chief Minister has already referred to it in

his statement that this is like a competition. This Youth Festival was held in Delhi. There also 400 visitors were allowed. Therefore if it is said that knowing beforehand the mentality of the students more accommodation could have been provided, I want to say that in the first instance Government was not informed. It was the University that carried on communication with the Central Ministry. We have not spent a pie over it. The University directly made the arrangements. Even in Delhi there are many colleges and they had arranged accommodation only for 400 visitors. They did the same here.

Sri M. RAMAPPA (Harihar).—Who appointed the Youth Festival Committee—is it the Government?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Maddur).—The member may be allowed to continue and finish his speech and if the Government want to reply they may do so at the end. Cutting short speeches in the middle will lead to confusion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I agree with the suggestion of the Hon'ble Member. Let the Member have his full say.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—What I said was, barring the instance of Delhi and other places, in this particular place the students ought to have been treated more leniently and with generosity. Here I wish to express my pain at certain acts of indiscipline on the part of the students. I am not going to minimise the action of the students themselves. I have met them and told them that we are not in a position to excuse whatever they did. But I am really pained very much to see that these young students have been misled or whatever that might be and committed acts of indiscipline. I admit that there were certain acts of indiscipline; but was there any justification, the least justification, for the barbarous treatment, vast vandalism that has been committed on the students? With the greatest sense of responsibility I am making this statement that the atrocities committed on the students are barbarous, and cannot be imagined of any Government or of a civilised society in the twentieth century. Because, I took the very first

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opportunity yesterday to visit the places, especially the two hostels the Central College Hostel and the Kurubar Hostel just to see what had been done. The Hon'ble Chief Minister must be knowing that some of us visited—my friends Sri Puttaramia, Sri Venkatai Gowda and one of the members on the other side Sri Kothavale. All of us went there with a number of Press Correspondents and saw practically every room, everything that was there. I wish some of the Members on the other side, especially some of the Cabinet Ministers had visited some of these places at least.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Ramanagaram).—I visited those places.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I wish the Chief Minister and other Ministers had seen, before making this statement, the result of the actions of their own policemen. I knew that there was at first discipline on the part of the students. I will narrate the incidents as far as possible I was able to gather. Some of the members or most of the members were witness to what happened in front of the Vidhana Soudha. Several thousand students came in a batch to see the Education Minister that day and they were said to be making noise. I am told one stone was thrown at the car of the highest police official in the State; may be a big crime. Even Mahatma Gandhi was beaten during the movement. Many big people were beaten and stones thrown—may be half a dozen stones. But actually one stone was thrown here. After the lathi charge was over one student was brought by a policeman and shown to the highest police official saying that he was the boy who threw the stone. What happened? That gentleman with his own hand gave him a blow in front of the officials, press people, M.L.As. and practically the whole Secretariat was looking on while the boy was crying and prostrating and trying to say “please let me to reveal myself; I have not done it.” The gentleman had not the courtesy to ask who he was and whether there was any truth in the allegation that this was the boy. Five minutes

later another boy was brought by a Constable from a different direction saying “this is the boy” and the mistake was pointed out. One stone cannot be thrown by one boy from one side and by another from another side. He thought that a mistake had been committed and walked away. When the Head of the Department was capable of behaving this way, we can very easily understand what his underlings are capable of doing; his Sub-Inspector, his constables must have taken the cue and beaten the students and hammered them. An Hon'ble Member who was witnessing it told me that after putting them into vans they were beating them inside the van while taking them away and some of the boys were taken away. Could they not have treated the boys more leniently? Could it not have been avoided by a more tactful behaviour and one of the Hon'ble Ministers going out with some of the members on this side and the other side and asked them what was the matter? I do not know what crime they had committed in front of the Vidhana Soudha. The Chief Minister has stated that some of the public property was destroyed and that some of the bulbs were broken. I made enquiries and I was satisfied; when were they broken? After this incident. The boys were so much enraged that they could not control themselves after the merciless and brutal beating in front of the Vidhana Soudha and they went to the Cubbon Park crying and breaking bulbs. It cannot be said that because the boys were vandals that they broke the public property; in the heat of the moment stones were thrown from the Kurubar Hostel and Central College Hostel and that is what had happened. I shall come to the incident that happened in the Kurubar Hostel and Central College Hostel. I was not willing to interfere at all. Yesterday morning while we were taking food we had discussed the whole matter and sent an adjournment motion to this House. After that we were sitting in the adjoining hall; 15 or 20 boys came there and said “the whole police force had invaded our hostel and they have entered practically every room, broken the doors and hammered us”

please save us". I said, "I have no sympathies with you." But then the whole police force had entered the hostel premises, every room, belabouring the boys and how can we keep quiet? I tried to contact the Chief Minister and the Minister in charge. For 15 minutes myself and my friend Sri M. P. Eswarappa were at the phone and we were told that the Chief Minister was with the I.G.P. and the Chief Secretary. I said "at least tell him that I have phoned". For 15 minutes I waited and I was given information that the Chief Minister had walked away. Then myself, Sri Madappa and others came to this House and I myself met the Chief Minister and told him: "This is what has happened. At least order the police to stop this brutality." Did it stop? Never. Nothing was stopped. Yesterday myself and the Hon'ble Member Sri Kothavale had been there. Till 4-30 or 5 p.m. the same brutality, vandalism and beating was going on in both the hostels. Practically every room had been smashed. I would like the Chief Minister to go and see the whole thing for himself. Every room and every door has been smashed. In one or two rooms dozens of tear gas shells were found. In some of the rooms, a number of boys, about 10 of them, had bolted themselves because they were afraid of the police coming in. Where the police were able to break the doors, they broke open the doors and threw tear gas shells inside and where they were not able to break open the doors they broke the glass panes and threw tear gas shells inside. There were dozens of students in some of those rooms. How long can they stand this tear gas one can easily imagine. I suppose the Hon'ble Ministers have endured tear gas shells. I could not stand if even for 2 or 3 minutes, but imagine half a dozen or a dozen students locked up in a room in which tear gas shells have been thrown and trying to endure the tear gas in the room. Who are they? After all, they are all students. They are not criminals. What are they guilty of? Perhaps they are guilty of throwing stones. The Chief Minister pointed out

that stones were thrown by the students. We made enquiries and we were told that some stones were thrown. But it was not members of the hostel alone that threw stones but also the general public. There were also some miscreants who had joined in throwing stones. I was told that some students from outside had thrown stones from the compound, but is that any reason for the Reserve Police, the D.I.G.P. and the D.S.P. to smash the doors of the rooms of the hostel of an educational institution and beat the students? I make this allegation because the students made this allegation to me. I am told that 5 or 6 watches and time-pieces were removed by the police. There was not even a Magistrate there when the police entered the Central College Hostel. Under what law are we governed? Is there any jungle law specially enacted for this Government? Are we not governed by the I.P.C.? I have been a lawyer for 22 years and I do not know under what provision of the law, except martial law, the model police of our model Mysore State can enter these students hostels, smash the doors of the rooms and beat the boys and commit vandalism on them. It is not only the boys who were the victims of this vandalism of the police. Fortunately for the boys the police had beaten 2 lecturers also. That is the pity of it. Two lecturers within the premises of the college had also been beaten by the police.

In the Kurubara Hostel a crowd was chased by the police. I saw the hostel for the first time yesterday. On both sides of the hostel there are public pathways leading to the hostel. Thousands of students and the public ran to the hostel and it is possible that some stones might have been thrown. These students and the public entered there to take shelter from the police. Here also the police entered the hostel and committed the same thing that they did in the other hostel. Boys who were asleep were woken up and beaten; boys who were taking tiffin in the dining hall were dragged out and beaten. Blood flowed in both the hostels in many rooms. I saw a number

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of boys with gaping injuries not even bandaged. I saw a boy with a gaping injury and he told me: "I had been to the Victoria Hospital, but they said that they were not in a position to bandage the injuries that day as they were all too busy and they had no bandages and they have asked me to come after two or three days." When they were suffering from such serious injuries they were not even bandaged in the hospital. That is the state of affairs. One boy in the Kurubara Hostel is said to have expired. He is said to have jumped and fallen, but actually my enquiries go to show otherwise. He actually died of beating and before he was taken to the hospital he expired and there was no life at all in the body. This was stated by the Chief Minister also. These are the things which have actually taken place. Myself and Sri Puttaramiah took a round of Kempe Gowda Road side and it looked like a beleaguered city with police everywhere in Kempe Gowda Road and with stones strewn in the streets. The people seem to be terror-stricken throughout the city. This is the state of affairs in Bangalore.

The situation also, I am told, is very precarious. I have not personally seen the situation in Mysore, but I am told that on the first day there was firing and one milkman is said to have been killed. It is disputed whether he died as a result of a bullet injury or as a result of stone throwing. The police version is that a big stone thrown by a student struck him and he died, but the students maintain that he died out of a bullet wound. I do not know whether there is any difficulty in finding out from what injury he died. If the doctor is unable to give his opinion till today, certainly there is something miraculous about it. Subsequently also there were one or two firings. I was told that an M.A. student had been killed. These are the things which are going on. This morning I hear that even in Tumkur the situation is going out of control. As I have already said, we must be very careful not to encourage such a tendency.

I am the last man to encourage such things, but who is responsible for these things? I do admit that the public and particularly the students may be responsible, but the responsibility is much more on the Government. The point remains: could the Government not have acted more tactfully, more generously and more sympathetically and avoided this tragic situation? The misfortune of this State is that the Ministers and the Government are not able to rise up to the occasion at the crucial time. On every occasion this is what happens. If they had taken courage in both hands and tried to meet the students half-way and come to some understanding with them, I do not think the situation would have gone out of control and so I say that the whole burden must rest squarely on the shoulders of the Government and the Government alone. After nearly 13 years of independence if the police of a democratic State but are in this brutal manner towards students. I do not know what to say of them. The whole police apparatus and their mode of thinking is simply sub-human. It is not human. Nowhere have I seen such a mentality in the police of a democratic State. I may bring to the notice of the House that when the Government controlled by my party which was in a minority in the Kerala Legislature, opened fire, an enquiry was ordered by the head of the party and they made it a rule that in every police firing there should be a judicial enquiry. Sri H. V. Kamath gave instances as to when firings used to take place. Firing is resorted to very rarely in other countries. No English policeman is armed with fire-arm and he has never to resort to firing at all.

We must find out some other methods of controlling youngsters. Our Government, unfortunately, thinks that law breaking should be met with fire arms and they must be shot with bullets. It should not be the case at all.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Shall we now rise for recess?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, we must forego this half-an-hour and see that the discussion continues. It was arrangement agreed to yesterday itself.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I want to know whether Hon'ble Members would like to have recess.

Several HON'BLE MEMBERS.—Yes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet after half an hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Sir, I had been giving certain instances of the atrocities committed by the police. I am told that a number of students had been either arrested and taken into custody or whisked away by the police and their whereabouts are not known even now. Anxious parents are making enquiries as to what has happened to their boys. Just now, I learnt, that a boy by name C. N. Rangaswamy, II B.Sc., Room No. 12, Kurubara Hostel, has been taken away; his father has been kept waiting outside; nobody knows what has happened to the boy. This is one of instances of the barbarous treatment given to the boys. Well, Sir, I do not wish to narrate these instances exhaustively since many of the Members here know about them. The unfortunate thing is, that the Cabinet Members or the Chief Minister has not come to the open; they have not come to see what happened in the city. I do not know has whether they even know about it. I know, many of the Hon'ble Members on the other side know this.

Sir, there are a few things which I want to say in this connection. Firstly, the University. We know, something is totally wrong with this University. It is politics-ridden. Something has to be done because we have come to a stage where either the Government or this House should do something with this University. Something is radically wrong with the University. Secondly,

the Police. As I said, 13 years after independence, if police forces are to behave in the way they have behaved in a democratic State, it is high time that the whole police was scrapped. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has introduced a Police Bill in this House and we will have ample opportunity to discuss the Bill. If the police are not changed from the present type. If the mental approach is not changed to suit a democratic country, woe be to the people who are governed by this State. Most of the Hon'ble Members of this House are Lawyers and the Hon'ble Chief Minister himself is a Lawyer. We know what rule of law is. There ought to be rule of law; not rule of jungle. Sir, in how many cases we have not seen the police being incapable of observing rule of law, mostly taking law into their own hands. I do not know whether such police officers have been at any time snubbed. I give the instance of the Head of the Police forces. Sir, what is the mental make-up of the constabulary in the State? If this is the state of affairs, I am afraid, the Chief Minister has placed before us a report which is perhaps a verbatim one of the police officers. I request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to probe deep into this matter. As I have been saying day in and day out, that due to prohibition law, the total police force has become corrupt. I take this opportunity to appeal to the Government and the Chief Minister in the interest of the people and the State, to change the system of the police. At least, bring them in consonance with the police forces in some of the democratic states like England, America and not allow them to behave as they have done in this case.

Now one more word with regard to the Government. I have nothing against any individual Minister. I am not in the habit of making personal attack on any Minister. Cumulatively, collectively they have not risen to the occasion at all. Whether they are incapable of rising to the occasion in crucial moments, collectively, whether they are in a position to come up to the level and act as they ought to have acted, I am unable

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to say. The Hon'ble gentlemen on the other side must be able to say whether they are at all capable of acting and I feel they are incapable of acting. It is better that they quit the office rather than rule the State. In this particular case they made a mess of the whole thing. The Ministers or the gentlemen on the other side may say "You have criticised, but you have not suggested anything." It is in the interests of every one of us either on this side or on that side that thing should stop once for all, that we should bring this madness to an end. The students are aggrieved; they have got a genuine grievance; I don't say they are not in the wrong, but they have got a genuine grievance. After all, it is a vast number, 15 to 20 thousand students, who are the future citizens of the State; we must take a sympathetic, lenient view of this thing. It is better that the Government should come out with some constructive proposals immediately. It is no good that they come out with certain proposals a week hence, a month hence; it will spoil the whole show. I suggest that the Government should come out with some constructive suggestion to pacify the students and the public, to find a way out within 24 hours or before the end of this day. Yesterday I asked the students. They said: "Most of us are not willing to go to Mysore at all." As the Chief Minister said, it is a handful of students that want to go. But anyhow there is an impression that they have been neglected. There is a grievance on their part and they ought to be satisfied. I would suggest that the Government should ask the University to declare holidays for a few days; I do not say 10 or 20 days; I don't wish to spoil their scholastic career; at least pacify them. I request you to declare a few days—3, 4 or 5 days as holidays just to bring about amity, in consultation with the University. The Public Works Minister was saying that we had no power.....

SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—I want to draw your attention to.....

SRI C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I rise to a point of order. About an hour ago when my friend Sri Veeranna Gowdh was speaking he said that he should not be disturbed till he closed his speech. If there is anything to be said by another Member, let it be said after the Member speaking now closes his speech.

(*Interruption from Sri M. Ramappa*)

MR. SPEAKER.—In the first place, I would like to point out to some of the Hon'ble members that their habit of speaking while sitting is not good and is not conducive to the dignity of the House. If anybody wants to speak, let him stand and speak. The person who speaks sitting brings the person who speaks standing, into a sort of trouble, but it puts also the whole House into wondering to know what exactly transpired. The second point is that Members should not stand in Members and begin to speak. I only want the members of this House to observe strictly the rules which are simple and elementary as far as such matters are concerned. I hope Sri Ramappa who has of late cultivated the habit of speaking sitting will discontinue the practice. I make an appeal. It is not fair to him and to the House.

So far as the point of order raised is concerned, there is absolutely no point of order at all. Sri Muckannappa ought to have seen that an hour ago we had come to some sort of understanding that nobody should disturb the person speaking. Of course, that understanding, as the Hon'ble Member may say, has not been kept up. I have to see that it is kept up as far as possible.

SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—If the Government or the University have already declared holidays, it is well and good. But there are some other things. Now as I said, as far as I am concerned, there have been atrocities committed, loss of life, loss of property not only of individuals but of educational institutions, hostels, etc. These are very grave matters. With the best of intentions no Government can come to a decision in this matter. It is just possible that the

Chief Minister may have the best of intentions, but it is not possible for him to come to a decision. So under these circumstances as is always done in any civilised country, a third party, an independent tribunal is appointed under such circumstances. Not only is it just necessary but it is a tactical move also. When a committee is appointed, the grievances of the students will be heard, evidence will be taken and some decision will be given. Government or this House will abide by that. The Government may not be willing to admit all that I said, but these are facts which cannot be denied. In this connection, I suggest that at least at this very late stage some of the Hon'ble Members on the other side, at least members of the Cabinet—go round the City and go to Mysore and view these things, see for themselves whether there is any substance in this, whether any allegation is true or not. That will give confidence to the public, that will strike terror into the hearts of the Police and the miscreants. Even at this late stage please visit some of the educational institutions and hostels and pacify the students. We are not trying to exploit the students. In the interests of the public you visit the institutions and pacify the students. As I said, an impartial independent tribunal is absolutely necessary to go into this matter and submit a report as early as possible. So I request, I demand of the Government that an independent tribunal should be appointed to go into this matter and place a report before this House for taking a decision. Not only there is loss of property. As I said, there seems to be bias against the students. People have thrown stones. The Chief Minister was fair enough to concede that miscreants have joined the procession. Generally we know what happens in these big gatherings. It is generally the miscreants who throw stones. That is what has happened in this particular case. People who were sleeping were beaten and their properties were smashed. I suggest that an enquiry should be so comprehensive as to go into all these questions and give sufficient compensation in the case of the persons who suffered loss of life,

loss of limbs and loss of property. That also should be taken into consideration.

Sir, I hope I have said enough. As I said, the situation is very grave. Unless the Hon'ble Ministers, especially the Chief Minister and the Education Minister come out of their rooms into the open, in public and the into contact with the students and pacify them things will go out of hand. I, Sir, through this Hon'ble House appeal to the students, appeal to the public, this is not the occasion. After all, every one of us is concerned with the keeping of peace. We are not interested in breaking peace at all. I assure that we will do all that is necessary through the House to the public and the student to keep peace; once for all stop this holocaust, this madness and let an impartial enquiry tribunal be appointed to go into all this question and let the Government come to their sense and do justice.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವಿಠ್ಠಲಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ದಿನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವ ದೇಶಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಹಿತವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ದುರದೃಷ್ಟದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಈ ದಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ, ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಟೀಕೆ ಇವೆರಡನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಮೂಡಬಹುದು. ಇದು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪಿನ ಮಾತಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಮಾತಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಈ ಜಬ್ಬರ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಿಂದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವು ಈ ಕಡೆ ಯಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕವರು ಆದರೂ, ನನ್ನ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಥವಾ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಉಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ನಾನು ಎದ್ದು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಇವೊತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪತಾಕೆಗಳ ವಿವಿಧ ಅದನ್ನು ಹತ್ತೋಟಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು, ಶಾಂತಿ ನೆಲೆನುಮಂತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ನೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಸಮಾಧಾನಪಡಿಸಿ, ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಧೈರ್ಯ ತುಂಬಿ ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು, ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ನಾನು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವವರು ಉಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ತಪ್ಪು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ಎರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ)

ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರೂ ಸೌಮ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅವರ ವಯಸ್ಸು, ಅವರ ಆತುರತೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿ ಕಾಲಕಳೆಯಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಅವರ ಮನೋಭಾವವೇ ಇವನು ನಾವು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು. ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಅರಿಕೆ, ಅವರು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಇವು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಲು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದ್ದಿರಬಹುದು. ಅವರು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೆ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ತೇಜು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ ಏಕಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲ ಇರಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರಲಿ, ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಯುವಜನೋತ್ಸವಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಲೇ ಬೇಕು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಹತ್ತು ದಿನಗಳ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ರಜಾವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುವುದು ಒಪ್ಪ ತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಬಗೆಯ ಸಮಾಧಾನಕರವಾದ ಏರ್ಪಾಡಿನಿಂದ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ನಾನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಗುಂಪಿನವರು, ನಾವೇ ಬೇರೆ ಗುಂಪಿನವರು ಎಂದು ಭಾವನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕವರ ಪೈಕಿ ಬಹು ಮಂದಿ ತಂದೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಇಂದು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ನಾವೇ ಉಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕವರು ಅವರು, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇವೊತ್ತು ಏನು ಗಣ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾನ, ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳವೆಯೋ ಆ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕವರೇ, ಅವರು ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ನಾವು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಾವು ತೊರಿಸಲೇ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ತಪ್ಪು ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಅವರು ನಡೆದು ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಡ್ಡಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಅದು ಹೊರತು ಅಪಗ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ಷುದ್ರವಾದ ಮನೋಭಾವವನೆಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಆಗ್ರಹದಿಂದ ಹಿಂಸಾ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾವುದೋ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮನೋಭಾವವೇ ಇತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಷ್ಟ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಅದು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಪ್ರಾಪರ್ಟಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ ದೇಶದ ಮುಂದಿನ ಯಜಮಾನರು, ಮುಂದಿನ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರು, ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಆಗುವವರು, ಆಸೆಂಟ್ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳಾಗುವವರು, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗುವವರು, ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಾಗುವವರು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಮಾಧಾನದಿಂದ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅಂಶ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, ಸರಿಯೇ ತಪ್ಪೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹೇಳಲಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ

ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಇದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು, ತಿರುಗಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಇದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಉಗ್ರವಾದ ರೂಪ ತಾಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣವಿದೆ ಎಂದೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಚೈನಾ ದೇಶದ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ನಾನಾ ಬೀದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. “ನಾವೆಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮುಂದೆ ನಿಪಾಯಗಳು ಆಗಬಲ್ಲವು” ಎಂದು ಪಟಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ಹೋದರು. ದೇಶದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ದೇಶದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ. ದುರದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ಕೆಲವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪಕ್ಷ ಅಥವಾ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರು ಅಂದಿನ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ತಿರುಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದುದೇ ಇದರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ, ಈ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಚೈನಾದೇಶದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಗ್ರವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರೂ, ಚೈನಾ ದೇಶದ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟು ತಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿ ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮನೋಭಾವವನೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲವರೂ ಅವರವರೊಳಗೇ ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೆ. ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧದ ಮುಂದೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಿತ್ರರನ್ನು ಸಮಾಧಾನಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದುದು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು. ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುಂಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವರ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಬೆರೆಕೊಡದೆ ಹೋದುದು ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಏಕೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಅನಾಹುತವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೆಂದಲೇ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಊಹೆ ಮಾಡಲಾರೆ. ಈ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಬೇರೆ ಜನಗಳೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕ್ಷುಬ್ಧವಾತಾವರಣ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಶಾಂತಿ ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ.

4 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ 24 ಗಂಟೆಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇವೊತ್ತು ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲದೊಳಗಾಗಿ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ನಾಯಕರೂ ಸೇರಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ನಿನ್ನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಗಡ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಯಾವ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಮುಖಂಡರೂ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಿನ್ನೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ 10-45 ಗಂಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನನಗೆ ಫೋನ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ‘ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಸುತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಡ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು’ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮಲಗಿದ್ದವರು ಎದ್ದು ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರೊಡನೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಪಾಪವು ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ 12 ಗಂಟೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೆಯೇ ಇದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.

ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಅನೇಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂರು ದಿನಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಧಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯಿಂದ ನಾವು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂತು. ಅವರು ದುಡುಕುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ, ಒಂದೆರಡು ಹಾಸ್ಯಗಳು ನಾವು ಹೋಗದೆ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜನರನ್ನೂ ಕಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಾಗಲೇ, ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಲೇ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಸಹ ನನ್ನ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಅಡ್ಡಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮೊದಲು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು : ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ನಾವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಮಾತು ಬರಿಯ ಚೊಳ್ಳು ಮಾತ್ರ, ಕೊಪ್ಪದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರನ್ನು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತಃಕರಣ ಶುದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿ, ಮನಃ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ, ಅವರೇ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವ, ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ನಾಯಕರೂ ದೇಶ ಹಿತೈಷಿಗಳೂ ಸೇರಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ರಜೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು; ರಜೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಗಲಾಟೆಯಾಯಿತೋ ಅಂಥ ಮೂರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಾರ್ತವಿರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ರಜೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ಕೊನರಾಜ ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ 17ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ವರೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೂ ರಜೆ ಕೊಡಿ. ಆ ಪೈಕಿ ಸೇಕಡ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ರೆಕ್ಕಾ ಹಾಕಿ. ಗಲಭೆಯಾದ ಕಾರ್ತವಿರುಗಳಿಗೆ ರಜೆ ಕೊಡೋಣ, ಗಲಭೆಯಾದ ಹಾಸ್ಯಗಳುಗಳಿಗೆ ರಜೆ ಕೊಡೋಣ ಎಂದರೆ ಚರಿಕಾಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರಜೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳೋಣ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಸಿಕ್ಕಾಪಟ್ಟಿ ಹೊಡೆದರೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾವು ನನ್ನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಗಡ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡ್ಡಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಕಾರ್ತವಿರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ. ಬದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಂಪು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಗುಂಪನ್ನು ಚದುರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೊಲೀಸನು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. 144ನೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಗುಂಪು ಸೇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ; ನಿೀವು ಗುಂಪು ಸೇರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡೆವು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರೂ ಇದನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರೂ ಸಹ, they should not be in

evidence everywhere ಎನ್ನುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತೇವೆ, 144ನೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ. ನಾವು ಸೇರಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಕಲವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಲು ನಮಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ, ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ನಾನು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಹಾಕಿ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪಡೆದಲ್ಲ ಮೀಟಿಂಗಿಗೆ ಸಾಮರಾಜ್ಯ ಜನರು ಸೇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಗ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ತಂತಿ ಕೋರರು ಒಂದು ಕಲ್ಲನ್ನೋ ಅಥವಾ ಮತ್ತೊಂದನ್ನೋ ಎಸೆದರೆ, ಆಗ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಕೈ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಳಿತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರೂ, ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಡೆಸಿದರು, ಧಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೆ ಎಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅಹುದು ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಸಭೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಪಡಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ನಡೆದಿದೆ; ಅದರ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಉಗ್ರವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಧಾಹ್ನ ಕುರುಬರ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲಿನ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತ ಏನು ನಡೆಯಿತು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಅದರ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ, ಅವರ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ, ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದರು; ಒಳಗಡೆ ಇದ್ದವರು ಕಲ್ಲು ಜಮಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಸೆಯುವುದು ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದೂ ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆದು ಹಾಸ್ಟಲಿನೊಳಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದರು ಎಂದೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರು ಇಲಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರು ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಪಸ್ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲಿನಲ್ಲಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕುರುಬರ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲಿಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರು ಒಳಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಹೊಡೆಯಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರಲಾರರು. ಅವರನ್ನು ದಸ್ತಗಿರಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರಬಹುದು. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಣ್ಣ ತಮ್ಮಂದಿರು. 1927-28ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಗಲಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದುರದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ಅಥವಾ ಅದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ನಾನೂ ಗುಂಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಗುಂಪನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾದ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ತರೂ ಕೂಡ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಅನಾಗರಿಕವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧನಾಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗುಂಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದ ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಪರಾಧಿಗಳೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೆಲುವು ಮಾರುವವನು ಗುಂಡಿನೆಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಕಲ್ಲಿನೆಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಸತ್ತನೆಂದು ಸುದ್ದಿ ಇದೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣ ಗೌಡ)

ಕುರುಬರ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಈ ಗಲಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದನೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವನು ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರ ಏಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಗಾಬರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾರಿ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ವರ್ತಮಾನವಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ನಾವು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನೂ ಸಭೆಯವರು ಗಮನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಶಾಂತ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೋಪವಾಗಲಿ, ಅನಮಾಧಾನವಾಗಲಿ, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಕಿಚ್ಚು ಆಗಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ; ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಶಾಂತವಾತಾವರಣವುಂಟಾಗುವ ತನಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಬಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಂಪು ಗುಂಪಾಗಿ ಓಡಾಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಗಲಭೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ unsocial elements ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಧಾಂದಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದುದನ್ನು ದೋಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸ. ಗಡಿಯಾರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಕಳುವಾಗಿವೆಯಂತೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವರೇ ಮಾಡಿದರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರೇ ಮಾಡಿದರೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಕೆಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಓಡಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಅಡ್ಡಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡದೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಆಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರಜಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಾತು ಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂನಲ್, ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಕ್ಯೂರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ, ಮುಂತಾದ ದೊಡ್ಡದೊಡ್ಡ ಪದಗಳು ಯಾವುವೋ. ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ. 1928ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಾಯಕ ಗಲಭೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಕ್ಯೂರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಡಾ|| ಸರ್ ಎಂ. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯನವರೇ ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗಲೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ವಿಚಾರಣಾಸಮಿತಿ ಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಾದ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚನೆಮಾಡೋಣ. ಅದು ಕೇವಲ ಐದಾರು ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಜುಡಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಕ್ಯೂರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯವರಿಂದ ನೇಮಕವಾದ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉದಾಸೀನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾರರು. ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರು

ವಾಗ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದು ಮುಂದು ನೋಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟರ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಈ ಸಮಯವನ್ನೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅವಮಾನ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಕೆಲವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮೊಟಕುಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಾವು ಮತ್ತು ನೀವು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಜೊತೆಗೂಡಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಲರ್ತಿವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ದೇಶದ ಎರಡು ಜನಾಂಗಗಳು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಯಾರೋ ಈ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇರುವವರು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ವರ್ತಿಸಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ನಕ ಅವರ ತಾಯಿತಂದೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಾದವನ್ನು ಕೇಳದಹಾಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರನ್ನು ಇಂತಹ ಅಪಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಈಡುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕುರುಬರ ಸಂಘದ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವಂತಹ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮಾನಭಂಗವಾದಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇತ್ತೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂತು. ಈಗಿನ ಯುತಿಕ ರೆಲ್ಸಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಂತೆಯೇ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲದವರು ಯಾರೋ ಇಂತಹ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೆಸಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದೇನೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ನಾನು ಇದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರಜಾ ಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇವು ಮತ್ತು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳನ್ನುಗೂಳಾಗಿ ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಾದ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಆಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ, ಈ ಸಭೆಯವರೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡಲಿ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಜಡ್ಜರ ನೇಮಕ, ಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂನಲ್ ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅನಗತ್ಯ. ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನನ್ನ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿತ್ತರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲವು ಆರೋಪಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮನವಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿನವರೊಡನೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇದು ವರೆಗೂ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೋ ನನಗೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ; ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೀಗಾಗಬಾರದು. ಆದರೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಉದಾಸೀನ ಮನೋಭಾವದಿಂದ ಇಂಥಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವಕಾಶಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಲಾರದು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದು ತಿಳಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಅದರ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆದು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ನಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ,

ಗಲಭೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಿಟ್ಟು ತರುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಆಗಲ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಇಷ್ಟು ದೂರ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅಚಾರುಯ ನಡೆದಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಅದೇನೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಫೋಲರಿಸಿನವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮ ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುವವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಅನುಭವ ಉಂಟು. ಆದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಮಿತ್ರರು ನಾನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ಬಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಈ ದಿನವೇ ಈ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದರ ಸಾರಾಂಶವೇನು, ಈಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯವೇನಿದೆ, ನಿನ್ನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇವೊತ್ತು ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಗಲಭೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಏನುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಗಲಭೆ ನಡೆದಿರುವುದು ಕಡಮೆ ಎಂದು ಯಾರೋ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I am getting reports continuously that there is some disturbance in all the lanes.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA (Lunkur).—Also in Malleswaram.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಚಾನ್ಸಲರ್‌ನ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಲ್ಲೆಸೆತಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನೆ ನಡೆದಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಯಾರೋ ಕೆಲವು ಪುಂಡರು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಊಟಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಈ ತಮಾಷೆ ನೋಡೋಣವೆಂದು ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ 6-7 ಗಂಟೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಂತಹ ಗಲಭೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನೂ ಏಚ್ಚು ಗರಾಟೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಅವ್ಯಾಹಿ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಹೊತ್ತು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನನು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ದೋಷಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗೋಣವೆಂದು ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಲೂಟಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು; ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಮುಖಂಡರು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು, ಈ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಆಗ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ನೆಲೆನೀತು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have received an amendment to the motion signed by Sri G. Venkatai Gowda and seventeen other members. I would like the Hon'ble Member Sri G. Venkatai Gowda, who has signed first, to move it.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Mr. Speaker, I may be permitted to move the following amendment;

“At the end of the motion add :
‘and in view of the serious

situation leading to a number of incidents and to police firing, lathi charge, etc., in Mysore and Bangalore and in view of the disturbed conditions among the students, the Assembly resolves to call upon the Government to appoint a committee of enquiry under the Chairmanship of a High Court Judge, to enquire into the incidents, police firing and the demands of students.’”

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved!

“At the end of the motion add :
‘and in view of the serious situation leading to a number of incidents and to police firing, lathi charge, etc., in Mysore and Bangalore and in view of the disturbed conditions among the students, the Assembly resolves to call upon the Government to appoint a committee of enquiry under the Chairmanship of a High Court Judge, to enquire into the incidents, the police firing and the demands of students.’”

From now onwards not only the original motion but also the amendment will be before the House. Hon'ble Members might offer their remarks on the original motion as well as on the amendment. Since a number of members are going to take part, I would like to put some times restriction. It will be 10 to 15 minutes in each case.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—This is a motion coming under rule 279 and as I read it this motion is not subject to vote.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Minister may read the whole rule.

“A motion that the policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration shall not be put to the vote of the Assembly, but the Assembly shall proceed to discuss such matter immediately after the mover has concluded his speech and no further question shall be put at the conclusion of the debate at the appointed hour unless a member moves a substantive motion in

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appropriate terms to be approved by the Speaker and the vote of the Assembly shall be taken on such motion."

What will be voted is this motion and not the other one. The motion that the law and order situation be taken into consideration will not be put to the vote of the House. Only the amendment will be put to the vote of the House.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I would like to submit that since it is an amendment to a substantive motion it will not be in order.

MR. SPEAKER.—It is an amendment, no doubt, but it is a substantive motion, moved in the form of an amendment.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—An amendment to the motion under rule 279.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—When once the Chair has given a ruling can it be questioned by a member?

MR. SPEAKER.—There is no ruling as such.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I would like to submit that the motion as placed before us reads as if it is an amendment to the main motion under rule 279 and so by no stretch of imagination can the amendment be said to be a substantive motion. Speaking from memory, yesterday you were pleased to remark that this motion would not be put to vote. So the particular amendment as moved by Sri Venkatai Gowda cannot be considered as a substantive motion because as it reads it is an amendment to the main motion.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The position under rule 279 is that any member is entitled to make a substantive motion. In the original letter that we sent we have not said that this is an amendment to the motion. It has been simply put in as substantive motion. Our original is clearly worded and there it is not stated that this is an amendment. We had also asked for the Speaker's permission to move this motion. It is only then that this has been allowed. So the position is that what is contained

in inverted commas only forms a substantive motion and there is no question of any amendment.

Even under rule 281 anybody can move an amendment to an existing motion. Rule 281 is perfectly clear and it says that an amendment can be moved to any motion and it is not limited to a substantive motion. If an amendment can be moved under rule 281 to any motion I do not see any reason why an amendment cannot be moved to a motion under rule 279 also. So on both counts, whether under rule 297 or under rule 281 (1), we are perfectly justified to move this amendment.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—Sri Narasimhan has pointed out that this is a substantive motion. If it is a substantive motion I cannot understand how it can read "and in view of the serious situation....." Therefore it is only a continuation of something else and it cannot be a substantive motion and it is not correct to say that it can be taken as an independent motion at all.

MR. SPEAKER.—The original letter is clear. It is with me and it says:

"We desire to move the following substantive motion in connection with the motion under discussion....."

That is signed by 18 members.

".....In view of the serious situation leading to a number of incidents and police firing and lathi charges in Mysore and Bangalore and in view of the disturbed conditions in the State this Assembly resolves to call upon the Government to appoint a Committee of Enquiry under the chairmanship of a High Court Judge to inquire into the incidents of police firing and the demands of students."

So this is quite clear. The words "At the end of the motion add the following words" have been added by the Office. I learn from the Office that a substantive motion has to be moved in this form, as an amendment to the motion under rule 279. This is the

procedure that was followed in the Lok Sabha and is now in vogue in the Rajyasabha. The substantive motion sent by the members does not contain the words "At the end of the motion add the following words." These words were added by the Office since a substantive motion has to be moved in this fashion.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—Then it should have been disallowed. The Office cannot make a compromise and add words which are not there in the motion itself.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Challakere).—The mover himself while moving it read it as such and he never said that it was a substantive motion.

Sri G. VENKATAPPA GOWDA.—The original copy has been sent to the Office. What I have got here is only a copy given to me by the Office.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I understand that any motion of a substantive character has to be moved like this as it is shown here. That was the procedure in the Lok Sabha and is the procedure in the Raja Sabha.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I would like to submit one thing. The motion before the House is the one moved by the Chief Minister. The amendment as moved by the member reads ".....and in view,....." The House is already seized of it and it cannot be a substantive motion. It appears that the Office has made some changes in the motion received from the member. Only the motion as received from the Member should have been reproduced here and the Office had no right whatever to make any changes as they deemed fit in order to make it admissible.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—What rule 279 contemplates is a motion. Yesterday instead of admitting the adjournment motions you permitted the Chief Minister to make a motion under rule 279 and you definitely ruled that the motion would be debated upon for nearly 2 hours and no vote will be taken on it. My humble submission is that it is open to any member to make a definite motion under rule 279, but this was not contemplated yesterday.

L.A.

Otherwise any member could have made a motion under rule 279. When once the Chief Minister makes a motion under rule 279 according to the first part, is it open to the other members to make a motion under the same rule at the same time unless the Speaker approves it? In fact the Speaker should have approved of a motion in those very terms.

4-30 P.M.

But, now that the motion has been already moved by the Chief Minister, the first part stands. The wording is: ".....disuss such matter immediately after the mover has concluded his speech." The main motion is there and in fact, the members ought to have approached the Speaker and taken permission for moving such a motion. Otherwise, the first part operates. So long as the first part operates there is no place for a second motion and it would be an amendment to the main motion, because such an amendment takes away the entire force. Therefore, I beg of you to rule this out of order.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will explain. The first motion of the Hon'ble Chief Minister can only be debated and no vote can be taken on it; that is quite clear. If any vote is to be taken, there should be a substantive motion. Unless a member moves a substantive motion after it is approved by the Speaker, vote of the Assembly cannot be taken. Here, his motion has been approved by me; of course, the Office has put it as an amendment. Apart from that, the fact remains that the motion has been given to me and it has been approved by me. Under the circumstances, I feel that the opposition Members have a right to move it. It can be moved as a substantive motion or as an amendment.

Sri K. F. PATIL (Minister for Forest and Transport).—At what stage?

Mr. SPEAKER.—At any stage before the conclusion of the debate.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Sir, as it was put by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, it is open to any Member of this House to move a substantive motion. But, at what stage? It is

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not at the stage when the motion which has been moved by the Chief Minister is under discussion. It was open to any Member yesterday itself to send his motion to the Speaker and get his approval. If he had got the Speaker's approval, then, the Chief Minister's motion would not have been there and vote could have been taken on the substantive motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Please tell me where is the rule that the substantive motion has to come along with the main motion.

SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—The wording of the sentence makes it clear.

“279. A motion that the policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration shall not be put to the vote of the Assembly, but the Assembly shall proceed to discuss such matter immediately after the mover has concluded his speech and no further question shall be put at the conclusion of the debate at the appointed hour.....”

This contemplates that the Speaker usually appoints an hour, and the Speaker has appointed a certain hour. At the end of the appointed hour unless a member moves a substantive motion in appropriate terms to be approved by the Speaker the vote of the Assembly shall not be taken on such motion. So, there is no motion placed before the House after the approval of the Speaker. It is only when the Chief Minister's motion is under discussion that the Hon'ble Member moves the motion and that too by way of an amendment. He has already moved the motion and it is in the form of an amendment and the House is seized of it. Therefore, it may be disallowed.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I agree with the Hon'ble Minister that so far as the Chief Minister's motion is concerned, it is to be debated and no vote can be taken on it. It is not so if a substantive motion is made in that respect.

SRI T. MAR'APPA.—Can there be two motions at the same time?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I can tell you, if the substantive motion is made in this respect, it will have to be put to the House. But, a substantive motion cannot be precluded from being moved before the discussion ends. So long as the first motion is under discussion, Members are at liberty to move any substantive motion in this respect, and that can be moved either as a substantive motion or as an amendment. Even if it is moved as an amendment, it does not cease to be a substantive motion. If there is any objection to the moving of the amendment, any Hon'ble Member can move the substantive motion because under rule 279 it can only come in after the first motion is made and not simultaneously with the first motion. In my view there is no time limit for moving the substantive motion so long as the debate continues. I may also in this respect say that I am fortified by some of the events that have taken place in other Assemblies. It can be moved as an amendment and in case it is not allowed to be moved as an amendment, any Hon'ble Member has the liberty to move it as a substantive motion so long as the discussion continues.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE (Sirsi).—Sir, is the motion of Sri G. Venkatai Gowda before the House or the motion of the Chief Minister?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Everything is before the House.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—How can two motions be taken into consideration and discussed simultaneously?

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is what I said. A substantive motion under Rule 279 can be moved as an amendment. A substantive motion can also be moved as a substitute motion. By barring it to be moved as an amendment, the substantive motion cannot be precluded from being moved. It can be moved as a substantive motion. In what form it should be moved, is a matter for the Chair to decide.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—If anything is added to the main motion, it should be by way of an amendment. No separate motion can be moved on

the same subject at the same time. Therefore, this motion can be treated as an amendment and not as a separate motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have said that.

†Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA (Mangalore I).—Sir, we have mixed up two matters which are clear in our mind. All the Members including the Speaker are bound by Rules. Rules are not binding on the Members alone, but on the whole House and the Speaker is part of the House and not outside the House.

I refer to Rule 279 It says :

“ A motion that the policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration shall not be put to the vote of the Assembly, but the Assembly shall proceed to discuss such matter immediately after the mover has concluded his speech.....”

‘ Any other matter ’ means not two mixed matters, not the amendment but a substantive matter. The limit of the debate is there. We must be within our limit and refer only to such matters. The words ‘ Any other ’ are used there. The framers of the rule say, on a particular occasion there cannot be voting, *i.e.*, when the policy matter is brought before the House and discussed, the matter is not put to vote. If they want to bring in a substantive motion, they can do it. Let us know what the rules and what the correct position are and let us try to follow it. In the circumstance, if something was received by way of an amendment, if some words were added, it is not going to change the rule.

Therefore, if it was thought incorrect, then it is certainly open to the House to have it set right. If the Speaker is convinced of what is represented thereafter, he must try to revise his decision. He is perfectly correct that the scope or the ambit of discussion on a matter like this is only the statement made by the Chief Minister and nothing else, and the Assembly shall proceed to discuss such matter immediately after the mover has

concluded his speech so that there is no time even for an amendment or a substantive motion to be thought of. Rule 279 further says :

“ and no further question shall be put at the conclusion of the debate at the appointed hour unless a member moves a substantive motion in appropriate terms to be approved by the Speaker and the vote of the Assembly shall be taken on such motion.”

So, it is not a normal motion which can be tagged on and discussed at any length of time.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is it that you are driving at ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Till the stage of conclusion of the debate, there is no scope for even a substantive motion to be moved. At the right moment before the debate is concluded, the Speaker may permit that motion to be made. It is not further debated upon but put to vote. If further debate is allowed, it is a second chapter and two chapters cannot be put together, *i.e.*, substantive motion as well as the Statement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER. How do you interpret ‘ substantive motion ’ ? Do you mean to say that no substantive motion can be moved ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—As far as possible, we have to reconcile the words used.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is it not a right interpretation to say that a substantive motion can be brought before the House before the time when the debate ends ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—It can be done like this. If you fix the appointed hour as 5 O'clock, the discussion may go on till 4-45 p.m. No vote is going to be taken. At that moment, with the consent and previous approval of the Speaker, at any moment, a Member may get up and say that he moves a substantive motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Am I not to understand that the substantive motion can be brought only before the conclusion of the debate? I held that any substantive motion could be brought before the conclusion of the debate.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—That would be perfectly right.

Sri J. VENKATAPPA (Sidlaghatta).—On a point of order. Is it open to any Member to take up a subject in respect of which a ruling has already been given by the Chair?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have not given any ruling. I am going to give a final ruling afterwards.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—That view which you have been pleased to express is perfectly correct because no further question shall be put at the conclusion of the debate.

Mr. SPEAKER.—On the motion moved by the Chief Minister, and if there is only one motion of the Chief Minister.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—No vote. At that moment, some member may get up and move with your permission.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I agree there.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Just on a point of information from the previous speaker. Does he mean that on a substantive motion that is going to be tabled at the end of the discussion, there will be no discussion at all on the substantive motion and that it should be voted upon?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—There is no scope for doubt there. The debate is ruled out. But it depends upon the Speaker.

Sri R. M. PATIL (Navalgund).—Mr. Speaker, the point at issue is interpretation of Rule 279. As I have understood it, I will try to enlighten this House. This rule contains three parts. These three requirements are to be complied with. Firstly, there should be a motion. Secondly, the motion should be discussed up to a particular hour the Speaker fixes. Then at this stage amendment is invited. Then there will be discussion. That amendment stage comes so far as the conclusion of the debate on the first motion is concerned.

It is left to the Speaker to give time for discussion of the amendment or otherwise. These are the three requirements that are to be complied with. The Leader of the House has given notice of a motion. He has made a speech and there is discussion. So far as the discussion is concerned, I think the Speaker has not fixed the time limit for the conclusion of the motion. If he fixes that hour, before that hour, amendment must come in. My first objection is that it is not an amendment at all. Looking to the wording of the amendment itself, there is a direction to add the words whether or not it is a substantive motion, or whether it is a modification of the first motion or whether it is an independent motion. Hence the same may not be allowed.

It is up to you to satisfy yourself as to whether it complies with the rules or otherwise it is to be rejected. In my view, it deserves to be rejected.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU (Cubbampet).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only point that arises for consideration is whether what is being tabled to-day is a substantive motion or an amendment and if it is a substantive motion, whether due notice of this motion has been given to this House; this is of primary consideration. May I just bring to your notice that in the list of business that is circulated to the members, you have made it very clear as to what is the motion that is before the House? The only thing that we have notice of is what the Minister is going to place before us. We have no notice whatsoever of what Sri Venkatai Gowda and seventeen others are going to do. Why I am placing before this House is for this reason. In the case of a substantive motion, a notice of that motion to the Members is of primary consideration. A substantive motion is a motion which generally requires notice; that is the basic principle on which we can decide this question. Have the members of this House notice of this motion? With great respect, I say we do not have and therefore it is no substantive motion and it has no place for discussion and it is out of order. The rules regulating the requirement of notice however

depend more upon practical than on logical consideration.

This is the second point I would like to urge. What Sri Venkatai Gowda moved and whether the notice that was given to you was placed before the House or not, is altogether different. I draw your attention to this: The terms in which a motion is moved should be the same as the terms of the notice. Even if my friend had given notice, whether the House was informed of that notice or whether the House was taken into confidence with regard to that notice, is a different aspect; but the terms of the notice in which that was given by Sri Venkatai Gowda and 17 others are entirely different from those in which the motion was moved by him before this House. That is the second point. The terms in which the motion is moved should be the same as those of the notice. Whether the office has made a mistake or he has made a mistake, is a different matter. It is for him to have corrected it before moving the motion. In fact, the mover of the amendment has moved it in a different form and that cannot hold water here at this late stage. It amounts to this; that the Hon'able Members have not been given proper notice of it, is itself a basic defect. The second defect is that the mover himself moved something different from what is contained in the letter which was placed before us. Therefore it cannot stand and my point of order is to these two vital issues; it won't stand. Firstly, it cannot be construed as a substantive motion because we as members have got a right to have notice of it. We do not have notice of it and therefore it cannot be taken as a substantive motion. It was not indicated in the List of Business circulated that it has to be discussed to-day. Therefore, we had no notice of it. Secondly even if we had notice of it it was not moved in the way and in the terms in which he had indicated in that letter. He himself had moved it in altogether a different fashion. Therefore, it can not be moved at all.

†Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN (Deputy Minister for Finance).—Rule 279 can

be divided into two parts. The first part: substantive motion moved in respect of a situation or a statement being taken into consideration. What has been the procedure so far as substantive motion is concerned? The procedure is that it will not be put to vote and there will be no occasion for the Assembly to take a vote or give a verdict on that motion.

There are two substantive motions as contemplated by rule 279. It is but natural to infer that these two motions cannot be contradictory to each other and you were pleased to remark that it would be an amendment to a substantive motion. I feel that there is no amendment to a substantive motion. That is the general trend of discussion that has taken place. If there is no amendment, then there may be another substantive motion. A substantive motion cannot be contrary to or in complete diversion of, the original motion that is contemplated under the first part of rule 279. Therefore, it would be any other substantive motion which may be at variance with or contrary to the original motion. Therefore, what is the type of the motion that is envisaged in the second part of this rule 279? Under the first part, the first motion cannot be put to vote, but the rule allows in certain circumstances that the very motion of the Chief Minister can be put to the vote of the Assembly.

5 P.M.

What type of substantive motion? It cannot be negating the original motion. It cannot be a motion amending the original motion. We can only think of a substantive motion acceptable to the Speaker and I feel a substantive motion may be made by one of the Members that the motion made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister may be put to vote. That is the plain meaning of Rule 279. No other motion can be moved or allowed. One section cannot contemplate two motions which are contrary to each other. It is the general opinion that an amendment cannot be moved to the motion of the Chief Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER.—May I understand from the Hon'ble Member that there cannot be a substantive motion and there cannot also be an amendment?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—There can be a substantive motion. I concede that. But what kind of substantive motion?

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is left for me to decide.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—What I submit is that normally a rule cannot allow two motions which are in contradiction with each other.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Where is the contradiction in this case?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Under the Rules, motions may be of two types. One may be an original motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is the nature of the motion now before us? It only adds, not subtracts.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—It is an amendment.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, an argument is going on.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That does not matter. We have to be very careful and not act in haste.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—The only substantive motion that the Members can move is that the original motion may be voted. That is the only motion that can be allowed under the rules. Otherwise, the rule would appear to permit contradictory motions.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Sir, the question under Rule 279 is whether a motion which has been moved can be voted upon or not. That is all what Rule 279 contemplates. Whatever else is moved under the rule, it cannot be a motion. That should have been moved under Rule 271, which may be by way of an amendment to Rule 279. There is no provision under Rule 279 for moving an amendment. All that can happen under Rule 279 is, that if there is a motion, whether it can be voted upon. If there is a substantive motion, then alone can voting take place. Unfortunately, now there is no substantive motion before us. Whether the Office has committed a mistake and the Member has failed to notice it is a different question. If the Office has made a mistake and the member has

agreed to it, he must suffer for it. There is no provision under Rule 279 to move either an amendment or a motion. Rule 279 gives a right of voting and nothing else. It does not relate either to moving a motion or amending a motion.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA (Minister for Law, Labour and Local Self-Government.)—Sir, a technical interpretation will have to be given to this clause. Personally, I do not stand on technicalities, neither the friends here. But Rule 279 deals with a motion on a question of policy or a situation and that will not be voted upon. If it has to be voted, there must be a substantive motion. Therefore, a substantive motion can be only in the form of asking the House to vote upon the original motion and introduction of new subjects cannot be allowed. If that is allowed, it would be like jumbling all kinds of stones and pebbles on the roadside. Rule 279 deals only with one subject and that subject is the motion moved by the Chief Minister. That motion shall not be voted upon unless there is a substantive motion in appropriate terms that it should be voted. The motion given notice of by the Chief Minister is not a substantive motion because there is no operative portion to it. If any Member moves a motion to put it to vote, it can be put to vote. Beyond that, new subjects cannot be introduced in that motion.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Rule 279 contemplates a motion and also a substantive motion. It has not mentioned which is the subject that has to be included in the substantive motion and as the Law Minister says, it does not mean that a motion can be moved only for voting and not on any other subject.

So far as the point raised by Sri Naidu is concerned, that the motion has to be rejected for want of notice, I must point out that we had notice that a motion was to be moved under Rule 279 by the Chief Minister. Rule 279 contemplates the moving of substantive motion also. It is for the Speaker to accept it. No prior notice is necessary.

A substantive motion may be moved after the conclusion of the speech by a

mover during the appointed hour; it need not necessarily be moved at the end of the debate. My submission is that a substantive motion can be moved and it should only be done within the appointed hour, which has been done.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—There was an objection raised by Sri V. P. Deenadayalu Naidu that notice of the amendment has not been given according to rule 282. Rule 282 itself gives power to the Speaker to allow an amendment without notice. These rules have been framed by this august House and the Speaker has got full powers. About the words 'and', etc. added in the Office at the end is no mistake at all.

Next, according to rule 284 the Speaker may put amendments in such order as he may think fit. If we begin to argue on such matters as the addition of a word 'and' and the moving of amendments without sufficient notice, we are wasting our precious time and also public money. A closure may be moved and decided. Then the Revenue Minister that said it was a very important matter and that it should be discussed at length. As the Hon'ble Member Sri Revanna Siddappa, said we will not be able to discuss this important matter. It is not with a view to condemn the Congress Party or the ruling party, but it is only to appoint a judicial committee. Whether the House agrees to it or not is a different matter but the amendment is in order and it must be admitted.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—The Member rightly or wrongly has moved the amendment and the Chair has admitted it. Objection could have been taken before it was moved but now it forms part of the main motion. *Prima facie* the Speaker has allowed him to move and there is absolutely no reason at this stage to take objection to it.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, I do not wish to take much time. I wish you had given a ruling earlier.

So far as the objection of Sri Deenadayalu Naidu is concerned, it is meaningless. There is no notice contemplated in rule 279. This ought to be read with rule 273. Rule 273 is very clear that every notice shall be given in a particular form and if there

is no notice under any particular clause it is open to the Speaker to fix any form of notice and in any manner. If rule 279 contemplates notice then alone what the Hon'ble Member Sri Naidu stated could have arisen. The objection raised does not have any effect if we take the words "unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved without such notice" into consideration in rule 283. Suppose the Minister concerned moves a Bill. We move amendments; there is the main motion as well as the amendment before the House. Otherwise it means that only one motion can subsist and not two motions; this is impossible. It only means that there can be no amendment. What the Law Minister has said is totally wrong because the last portion of rule 279 makes it very clear "and the vote of the Assembly shall be taken on such motion". It becomes a substantive motion. Let us agree that there is a technical mistake on the part of Sri Venkatai Gowda; even then under rule 281 we are entitled to move an amendment to any motion. It is a blanket right given to us. You must determine whether it is negative in character. Our motion is definitely not negative in character. It does not come within the prohibition under rule 281. Whether you look upon an amendment as a substantive motion or not, it is in order.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Bheemappa Naik took a technical view. Supposing we agree to what he said; what prevents us from moving another substantive motion? I am entitled to move an amendment whether at the end of a particular hour fixed or at any time.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—You are putting certain things which I never said.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Somebody else said; I think it is the P.W. Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER.—After having heard the arguments on both sides, I would like to make the position clear. Hon'ble Members have to read rule 279. What rule 279 states is that there should be a motion for consideration of the situation; such a motion is

(MR. SPEAKER)

before us. On that motion there should be a discussion and even after the discussion that motion cannot be put to vote. These three things are quite clear. But in the meanwhile, before the debate concludes if there is a substantive motion it can be put to vote. That point also is quite clear. How a substantive motion should be moved is a point now under consideration. What rule 279 says is that in the absence of a substantive motion the motion to take into consideration the policy or situation cannot be put to vote. A substantive motion, can come only after the motion to take the situation into consideration is made. Question of prior notice of the substantive motion cannot arise as it gets up out of the situation created after motion for taking into consideration the situation is actually made in the House. It is therefore, impossible that a substantive motion in terms of rule 279 should be given with prior notice, as it is contemplated that such motion can only arise out of the original motion. I therefore hold that there can be absolutely no question of notice in this respect. The second point is whether a substantive motion can be moved as an amendment or as a substantive motion as we understand in the ordinary sense. It is also argued that there cannot be two motions before the House. True, there cannot be two motions simultaneously in the House. But please take rule 279 and read it carefully; you will certainly come to the conclusion that if a substantive motion is moved as such in the ordinary sense, the House will be seized of two motions. A substantive motion is therefore allowed to be moved as an amendment. An amendment, if it calls upon this House to give its decision on a certain matter it is a substantive motion. It is only a question of procedure. Under rule 279 a substantive motion can be moved as a substitute motion as well. I feel—I am right when I say that if a substantive motion is moved as an amendment It serves the purpose of rule 279. This is the procedure that is followed in the House of commons. If we read the original motion with

the amendment that will give the substance of a substantive motion. That being so, I have not been able to understand the arguments which are advanced in this respect. The other rules quoted do not hold substance so far as this particular rule is concerned. I now hold that the motion which has been moved by the Hon'ble Member Sri Venkatai Gowda though it is moved as an amendment, is a substantive motion because we have to take into consideration the peculiar nature of rule 279.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ (ಪಾಳಂ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತು ಈ ಮಹತ್ವವಾದ ವಾದಗಳಾಗಿ ಈಗ ನನಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ದೊರೆತಿರದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಂತೋಷ್ಚಿಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳವರು ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ದಿನಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರೂ ಕೂಡ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಮಾಚಾರಗಳು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆಯದು ಮತ್ತು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಆಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಯುವಜನೋತ್ಸವ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದಲ್ಲ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಸೆಯನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಬರಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನುತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಯುವಜನೋತ್ಸವವು ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವವರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಲು ಏರ್ಪಾಡಾದುದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡದೇ ಅವರ ಗೋಜಿಗೂ ಹೋಗದೆ ಇರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಆರೋಪಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉದ್ಭವವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನಗಾದರೂ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಉತ್ಸವಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದಕರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ನನಗಾದರೂ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳು ಆದಾಗ ಯಾವ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯದೇ ಹೋದುದು ತುಂಬಾ ವಿಷಾದಕರ ಎಂದು ನರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಬಕ್ಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆ ರೀತಿ

ಮಾಡಲು ತಾವು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಗುಂಪು ಗುಂಪಾಗಿ ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಯಸಿದಾಗ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅವರನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಬೇರೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧದ ಮುಂದೆ ಲಾರಿ ಪ್ರಹಾರಗಳು ಆರಂಭವಾದಾಗ ಅನೇಕ ಕುಡುಗರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸೈಕಲ್, ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಅವರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಕೆಡುಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಓಡಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದ ಪುನಃಗುರಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು—ಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲವರು ತೊಂದರೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಮಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸ್ವಂತವಾಗಿ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮುಖಂಡರನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಮಾಧಾನಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಯಾದರೂ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನಾಗಲೀ, ಅಪೀಲವನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ನೀಡಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. When the matter is under discussion and when both the Assembly and the Council are in session if I make a statement in the press it will be treated as contempt of this House and the other House. So I did not make a press statement.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in Chair.]

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇ ಗೌಡ.—ನುಮ್ಮನೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಬಂದು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಅವರೊಡನೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಯಾವಾಗ ಲಾಗಿಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆಯಲು ಮೊದಲು ಆರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರೋ ಅದರಿಂದಾಚೆಗೇ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಲ್ಬಣವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧದ ಮುಂದೆ ಏಕೆ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು ಎಂದರೆ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಒಂದು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳದೇ ಹೋದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ರೋಷ ಬಂದು ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಯಿತು. ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲು ಅವರು ಕಬ್ಬನ್ ಪಾರ್ಕಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಂದರೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಗೋಜಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವಾಗ ಇಂತಹ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತೋ ಅದರ

ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಆಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರ ತನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ವಿಷಾದಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂಸೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅನಾಹುತಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ನಡೆಸಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ 1942ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಚಳವಳಿ ಕಾರ್ಯತಃ ನಡೆದಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ನಾನು ಒಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿ ಈ ಚಳವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೆ. ಅಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೀಗಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಣ್ಣ ತಮ್ಮಂದಿರು ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದಂತಹ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲಿನ ರೂಮಿನೊಳಗಡೆ ಬೋಲ್ಡು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದವರನ್ನು ಕಿಟಕಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡೆದು ಒಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಟಿಯರು ಗ್ಯಾಸನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ. ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಯಾವುದೋ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದಂತೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿತ್ತೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾವಾಗ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಹೊಡೆದರೋ ಆಗ ಬೇಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವರೋ ಇತರರೋ ರೂಮಿನೊಳಗಿದ್ದ ವಾಚುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿರುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಚ್ಚರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶವಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಶಾಂತಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತಾವು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

5-30 P.M.

ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಂಥ ಹಾಲು ಮಾರುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರ ಗುಂಡಿನೇಟಿನಿಂದ ಸತ್ತನೋ ಅಥವಾ ಕಲ್ಲಿನೇಟಿನಿಂದ ಸತ್ತನೋ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನಾದ ಕಲ್ಲಿನೇಟಿನಿಂದ ಅವನು ಮೃತಪಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಡಾಕ್ಟರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕುರುಬರ ಸಂಘದ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮೇಲಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ, ಒಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದಾಗ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದನೇ, ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇ ಗೌಡ)

ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಇಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ನಾಚಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಣ್ಣ ತಮ್ಮಂದಿರು ಅವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಬಾರದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಜನಾಂಗ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರಣ್ಣ ಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳು. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಜನಸಮುದಾಯದೊಡನೆ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು? ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೃಂದದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಒಬ್ಬ ಬೋರ್ಡರ್ ತಂದೆ ತನ್ನ ಮಗನನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವನನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಳಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಲು ವಾರ್ಡನ್ ಅವರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲ್ ಆ ರೀತಿ ನೂಚನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಕಾರಣರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಯುವಜನ ಸೇವಾ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ತಾನೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಶಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಯುವ ಜನ ಸೇವಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಬೇಕಾದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯುವಜನ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣರು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಒಬ್ಬರ ಗೌರವದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಅನಾಹುತವಾದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಕೀರ್ತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಮಂಡಲಿಯವರು ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಮುಖಂಡರುಗಳ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಂಥಾ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಒದಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮರೆತರು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಬೇರೆ ಮಾರ್ಗವಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತು. ಉನ್ನತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿ, ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಜನರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೃಂದದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಶಾಂತಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿ ಅವರ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಒಂದು ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೃಂದದ ಆಶೆಯನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮುಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಈ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸಬ್ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾನ್ಸಿಯಲ್ ಮೋಷನ್ ಈ ಹೌಸ್ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಆಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ

ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದು ಅಲ್ಪ ವಿಷಯ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ. 1947-48ನೆಯ ಇ.ವಿ.ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ನಡೆದಾಗ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಶಾಂತಿಯಿಂದ ಚದುರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಇಂಥಾ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯಕರಿಂದ ಅದಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬಹುದೋ ಏನೋ ಎಂಬ ಆಶೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದರೇ ಹೊರತು ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧದ ಮುಂದೆ ಆತ್ಮಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರ ನಾಯಕರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ತತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವನ್ನೇ ಬಾರದಹಾಗೆ ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಸಮಿತಿ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೃಂದದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri MAHMOOD SHARIFF.—I want to know whether we are continuing the debate tomorrow or we are closing it today.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—That only depends upon the Members.

†Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, to-day we are sitting here in the Assembly, but the situation in the City is not very favourable. At such a moment, it would perhaps be not correct to sit here and discuss. I think, something must be done by all Hon'ble Members. So, will it not be possible to conclude the debate at least at 7 p.m. If all of us make up our mind, we can do something in restoring peace in the city; it is possible. For the information of the House I may say that just now I received a report that about fifty buses have been damaged. Are you going to encourage this? Do you want to blame the Government that we are not going out and do you want the situation to continue? Do you want all of them to come here? That would be a very hard situation, if we do so.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಮೊದಲು ಹಾಲಿ ಡಿಕ್ಲೇರ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಶಾಂತಿ ಪಾತಾವರಣ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಲಿಡೇನ್ ಡಿಕ್ಲೇರ್ ಮಾಡದೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಪಾರ್ಥಸಾರಥಿ.—ಅರು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಮುಗಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಏಳು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಮುಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಶಾಂತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ತಕ್ಷಣ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸೋಣ. ನೂತ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶ.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

Sri MAHMOOD SHFRIFF.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to make one request to the Chief Minister through you and that is, with this motion so many issues have been associated and many speakers have expressed their opinion and so this may be continued, if not tomorrow, at least till some time late to-day. If the debate on this is closed at 7 O'clock, many of us will have no opportunity to have our say. We can now adjourn and meet again some time after seven according to the convenience of the Government, and discuss it. It is no use sitting here just at present and discussing because many of us want to bring tranquility in the City. May I request that discussion on this may be continued at least to-morrow morning? To hustle through things, it seems to me, is not quite all right.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಈಗ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಾನಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿನ ನೋಡಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥಾದ್ದೆಲ್ಲ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರುವ ಜನ ಈಗ ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶ ಪಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ನಮಯವನ್ನು exploit ಮಾಡಿ ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲದ ಹಾಗೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಜನ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಸೂಚನೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಚರ್ಚೆಯ ಭಾಗ ಬೇರೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ತೋಚಿದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾವು ಧಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀವು ಧಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸೂಚನೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು ನಾಳೆಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಾಡಳಿತ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮವೆಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾಳೆಯ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I have no objection to continuing the discussion even tomorrow. My point is if you go on discussing only and if you do not care for the situation, it is not good. But if you want to continue the discussion, let us fix the time. If you

want to sit for one hour more, there is no objection. Let this thing be decided so that we can attend to other work.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನನಗೆ ಏನು ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೋ, ಇದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನುಮ್ಮನೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಏನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಬೇರೆ. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಏನೇನು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ವೆಂಕಟೇಗಾಡರೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಏಳು ಗಂಟೆಯ ವರೆಗೂ ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಂಡು ಮುಗಿಸುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವುಗಳು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತ ಹೋದರೆ ಹೊರಗಡೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ಹತ್ತು ಹತ್ತು ನಿಮಿಷ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದು. ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಮೆ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೂ ಆಗಬಹುದು. ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವೆಂದನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮುಗಿಸಿ. ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಏಳು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹೇಗೋ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

Sri G. E. HOOVER (Chickpet).—The Leader of the Opposition has explained the whole thing. Now as the Chief Minister has said, merely having a discussion is not going to bring peace. It is better members of this House take some interest, go out and bring compromise among the students and see that peace is restored, instead of going on discussing the matter and wasting our time. Let us go and see that many souls are saved.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I wish to make a special appeal to all the members. Irrespective of political affinity, all members should now try to do their level best to see that the situation comes to normalcy. If all of you are interested, there is no objection to sit for one hour more, but we must discuss and finish to-day itself.

Sri J. VENKATAPPY.—Instead of wasting our time here, suggest that we form a committee and shoulder responsibility to bring under control the situation prevailing in the City. I suggest that the business of the House may be suspended now itself, and a committee formed and they should

(SRI J. VENKATAPPA)

shoulder the responsibility, go into the City and make an enquiry and also try to bring a compromise between the students and the Government or the University. By adopting this move I think the situation or the condition that is now prevailing can be brought under control.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—So far as the law and order position in Bangalore and Mysore is concerned, this is not a question for compromise. It is not a fight between India and China. When China has made an incursion into India, India is adopting non-violence. There is no question of compromise between students and Government. Government is so powerful. Students are irresponsible. Government could have appealed to the students through the parents or through the Principals of the several Colleges. We are not here to make a compromise.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I understand your view point. I think it is time that we should close this sort of debate. If the Hon'ble Members want that we should discuss the motion before the House for an hour or so, there is absolutely no objection. (SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: To-morrow)

ಎಳು ಗಂಚೆಗೆ ಮುಗಿಸಿಬಿಡೋಣ. ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪನವರು ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲೆರಣ್ಣ ಗೌಡರೂ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ಮನೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ನೆಲಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕೊಟ್ಟು ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಪೊಲೀಸರನ್ನು ಕಾಣಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು, ಹುಡುಗರು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಬರಿಯ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಬೇಡ.

†**Sri S. D. KOTHAVALA (Chikodi).**—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not have desired to participate in the debate but for the fact that the Leader of the Opposition referred to my presence yesterday evening in the Central College Hostel and in the Kurubar Hostel. I would like to place before this House in a very objective manner what I saw and heard from the students and the persons that collected there when we went there and I try to draw my own

inference from the facts heard and leave that matter for the Hon'ble Members here to draw their own inference from the same. This debate raises two very essential points. In cases of rioting what should be the attitude and what should be the role of the police and what should be the correct approach to any agitation or any disturbance in which students are involved? I am going to submit in brief my views on this subject, particularly in view of the facts I have seen and heard in the Central College Hostel and Kurubar Hostel. Yesterday at about 6-30 P.M. or so, I happened to go to the Central College Hostel. The Hon'ble Members Sri Srinivas Shetty and one or two other colleagues had been there already. The students were there and I was taken by the students to one room and they brought something to my notice. It appears some violence was caused for the purpose of breaking open the door and on the steps we found that considerable quantity of tear gas has been used. I asked them whether they did anything to attract the attention of the police, whether they pelted any stones or whether they harboured any persons who participated in the rioting. The students were in a communicative mood and they told me that from the precincts of the Central College some stones were pelted on the Police and the Police were hit and some of the persons who participated in the rioting ran into the rooms of the hostel. When the police were pursuing them, the doors were bolted from inside. After that, we proceeded to the Kurubar hostel. Just near the way 50 yards or so, there was a long barricade of stones and the road was blocked. Probably it was intended to stop the vehicular traffic, particularly the police vehicles. Then, we entered the Kurubar hostel and we saw some students. Some of the boys there had been very badly injured. We went into one or two rooms and they gave an appearance of forcible entrance and some of the panes of the windows were broken and it appears tear gas was also used in the rooms and it also appears some lathi charge had taken place in

the room itself. There were some blood-stains in the room. One thing Sri Srinivas Shetty had not disclosed and that is, the major portion of the hostel was strewn with stones. When I asked how the stones came there, the boys very clearly admitted before me and Sri Srinivas Shetty that persons came running to the hostel and they brought these stones and stones were being pelted from that side. Therefore, the Police probably seem to have entered there in order to chase out the miscreants who participated in the rioting. That appears to be the thing. One thing was mentioned by the students that one of the students jumped from the upper storey and received a fatal injury. It is not possible to say whether it is true or not. I am stating whatever I heard. Further they mentioned to us also that one or two persons who were in the dining room were beaten. My conclusions were that though the students, of course, started this agitation in order to ventilate their grievances, whether right or wrong, subsequently, the matter did not remain under their control. It appears the students had not developed any leadership and there was no leader who could guide the movement but the miscreants and the persons who were interested in sabotage seemed to have entered the movement and led the students from place to place and in the matter of rioting and destruction of property. Innocent students have been misled by these miscreants and persons who were out for mischief. In spite of this they deserve our sympathy. The role of police also must be considered here. It is my inference; it was a game of hide and seek, a sort of guerilla war, the students pelting stones, damaging property and going to the College Hostel which was a sort of bastion or fortification to hide and as soon as the police turned back, they started their activities. Therefore, it appears the Police had to play a very difficult role. Naturally when the police saw that some stones were coming from the direction of the buildings, they chased them and when these persons who participated in the hitting and all that ran into the building, it appears

the police chased them into the building and it appears they tried to break into the rooms in search of those men. In this confusion, some innocent persons were also hit. When slogans were being shouted and when some stones were coming from those buildings which were pelted either by the students or otherwise, when they took up their asylum in those rooms, it becomes difficult also to distinguish one from the other. Naturally it is possible that students who were absolutely innocent have received injuries. It appears that some of the boys—I need not doubt the veracity of their statement—who were having their meals were also dragged out and beaten by the Police. Probably they had no means to know who is who. This has to be considered. Now, the question arises, as I stated in the beginning, what should be the role of the Police in the democratic state? Democratic state, as is well known, depends upon the rule of law and discipline. If discipline is broken.....

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Respect for law.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALA.—Yes. The position is therefore whether any serious breach of discipline can be tolerated in the interest of development, in the interest of defence of the democratic State, particularly at this stage when there is external aggression and when we are out to have such planned development in our country. The next question is where students are involved, as the Leader of the Opposition has said, the matter requires a sort of psychological treatment. There is no doubt about it. Whether that treatment was given or not or whether there was proper approach or not is not a point upon which I want to express my opinion. Whether something could have been done or not in that situation, I am not going to say.

6 P.M.

But the problem is: when matters reach a certain stage, when rioting takes place, when considerable property is under destruction, when students and non-students mix up, and when miscreants are taking part, what is the duty of the Police? Rioting by

(SRI S. D. KOTHAVALA)

students is in no way different from rioting by goondas. In order to establish the rule of law, some force has to be used. Force is necessary to face organised violence in the interest of the society. In such circumstances use of force is unavoidable and would be justified.

Sir, admittedly sentiment and emotion play a leading part in our life. Along with that we must also have a sense of reality. There should be a practical approach, taking into consideration all the aspects of a particular situation. We cannot afford to be blind to certain factors. I am one with my friends in showing sympathy with the students and dealing with their problems with understanding. In a democracy we cannot allow ourselves to be weak. Democracy does not amount to indiscipline. In democracy, discipline is self-imposed. In a Communist State it is enforced. I do not think that a debate of this kind would be permitted in a Communist State. But without self-discipline no progress could be made. The students are going to assume the reigns of the State.....

Sri T. PARTHASARATHY (Malleswaram).—Sir, these are elementary things, which we all know.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALA.—Sir, the students have our sympathy. But the role of the police officers should also be judged in the context of the riotous behaviour of the people. I have drawn my own inferences from the situation and others are free to do so.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇದುವ ರೆಗೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳ ಬೇಕಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯ ಕರು ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮೋ ವಿರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿ ಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದವರ ಪೈಕಿ ಎರಡು ಪಕ್ಷ ಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಯಾರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ ನಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಧಾಂದಲೆ, ಇಂತಹ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾದ ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಲಾರಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ದುಃಖಕರವಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂತೋಷ ವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾದ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪೋಲಿಸಿನವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದೆ ರೀತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಒಂದು ಅಪರಾಧವಾದಾಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ತಮ್ಮ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ಪೋಲಿಸಿನವರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಒಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಇದ್ದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಆಗಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾಗಲೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳದು ತಪ್ಪು, ಅವರು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಇವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಯನ್ನ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಪೋಲಿಸಿನವರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಸರಿಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈಗಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತೀವ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಡನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದು ನ್ಯಾಯಪೂರ್ವ, ಅನ್ಯಾಯಪೂರ್ವ ಸರಿಯೋ ತಪ್ಪೋ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡೋಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ರಾಮಪ್ಪ.—ಯಾವ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಹಿಂದಿದ್ದ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಪುಣಚ್ಚ ಅವರು. ನಾನು ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೋ ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಸರಿ ಸರಿ ಎಂದೂ, ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗು ವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನಂತೂ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಖಡಾಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ನಾನು ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಆ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾ ಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರದು ತಪ್ಪು, ಯಾರದು ಸರಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ನಾವು ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು, ಈಗಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಏನುಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಈ ರೀತಿ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಡ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಡಿಕ್ಕಿಕಲ್ಪ ಏನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ನಡೆಯಿತು; ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅವಕಾಶಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗಳು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮೊದಲೇ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೂ ಈಗಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾ ಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಹಿತವಚನ ಹೇಳುವುದು, ಅವರ ಕೋರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಯೋಚ ನೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಜವಾ ಬ್ದಾರಿ. ಶ್ರೀಮೋ ವಿರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ಈ ಗೊಂದಲವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಇದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಅಷ್ಟು ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಮಂದಿ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಎರೋ ಕೆಲವು ಮಂದಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಮಂದಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಗಳ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಚ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾ

ಧಿಗಳ ತಪ್ಪುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗಿರುವ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಪೊಲೀಸಿ ನವರೇ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ವರದಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು, ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾದ ಕೋಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೋ ತಮ್ಮ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಪ್ಪೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸದೆಯೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿ; ಆದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅಷ್ಟು ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಅದುದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ತಪ್ಪು ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಲಹೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಉಂಟು. ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ದಿವಸಗಳು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಅದು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿನ್ನ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಣಿ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರು, ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಣಿ ಕೊತಾವಳಿ ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಹಾಸ್ಯಾಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಕೆಲವು ಹಾಸ್ಯಾಂಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದೀರಿ. ಆಗ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಣಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡರೂ ಸಹ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ. ನಾವು ಪಾರ್ಕ್ ಹಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬಂದಾಗ ನಾವು ಏನು ಹೇಳುವೆವು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇ ನೀವು ತಪ್ಪುಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ವರ್ತನೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕ್ರಮ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ನಾವು ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿಯೇ ಬಂದಿರಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆಗ ಅವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇನೇ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಏಕೆ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಇದ್ದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳದು ಏನೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಒಂದು ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಸಹ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಗೆ ನಮಾಡು 13 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ತುಂಬುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದಮೇಲೂ ಸಹ ನಮ್ಮ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೇನೆಂಬುದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅರಿವುಂಟಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಿವಿಧವೆಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೀಗೆ ಕೊಂಡುಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕು; ಅವರು ಜನರ ಕೈಕಾಲುಗಳನ್ನೇ ಮುರಿದು ಹಾಕಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ನಡೆದಿದೆ, ಟಯರ್ ಗ್ಯಾಸ್, ರಾಶಿ ಪ್ರಹಾರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಹಾಗೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ದುರಂತಗಳಿಗೂ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಪ್ರಪಂಚವಾಗಿ ರಾಶಿ ಪ್ರಹಾರ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದೇ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ ನಂತರ

ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೈಮಾಡಿದರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ತೆರನಾದ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ನೋಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕೆಲವರು ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಇದರ ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶವೇನೆಂಬುದು ದೇಶದ ಮಹಾ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಇಡೀ ದೇಶದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥವರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಘಟನೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿವಾಕಾರಣ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಐಕಮತ್ಯ ಧಿ ದ್ರ ವಾ ಗ ಬಾ ರ ದು, ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಒಕ್ಕುತಕ್ಕ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ನಾನು ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಡೆಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ವೇರೋಪಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ನಡೆದದ್ದು ನಡೆದಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಸರಿಯೋ-ತಪ್ಪೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ. ಆದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಈ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವರು ಯಾರೋ ಈ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಸದುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವರ ಹಾಗೆ ಎಂದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೆ ತೋರುವಂಥ ಜನರು ಈ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರಬಹುದು. ಅಂಥಜನರು ಸಹ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 3 ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ನಿಂತಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ 4 ಜನ ಬೇರೆಯವರು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರೂ ಸಹ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಂತೆಯೇ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ನಿಜವಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥ ಕೆಲವು ಜನರು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಜೊತೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡ ಹಾಗೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ:—ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಹಾಗಿರಲಿ. ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮನೋರೋಗ ಉಂಟಾಗಿತ್ತಂತೆ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಆತನ ಎರಡು ಹಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಗಂಟಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ ಎಂಬ ಅನುಮಾನದ ರೋಗ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನು ರಿತ್ ಒಬ್ಬ ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಕೃತಕ ಹಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಆಗಲೇ ನಿನ್ನ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಯನ್ನು ಗುಣಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಆ ಹಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಹಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಯಿನೊಳಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದೆ. ಆ ನಂತರ ಆತನಿಗೆ ರೋಗವಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಆತನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆದನಂತೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ತರಹ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿನೆಲನುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಮುಚ್ಚಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಏನುತಾನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ? ಆದರೆ ನಾನೀಗ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟಿವ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ. ಹಾಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರೇಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ !

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ)

ಈವರೆಗಾಗಲೇ ನಾನಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನದಿನಕ್ಕೂ ಈ ಗಲಭೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಶಾಲಾ-ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ರಜೆ ಡಿಕ್ಲೇರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅನೇಕ ಹುಡುಗರು ಊರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಭೇಕರವಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನದಿನಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ರೋಷವನ್ನು ತಗ್ಗಿಸಲು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಧಾಂಧಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೂ ರಜೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಹು ಬೇಗ ಸಮಾಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೊಂದು ನನ್ನ ಸಲಹೆ.

ನನ್ನ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಸಲಹೆಯೇನೆಂದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಣ ರಾಯನ ಕಚ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಒಪನ್‌ಥಿಯೇಟರನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾದರೂ ಚಿಂತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೇನೂ ಅಂಥ ಅಪಾರ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ಯಾವ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಯಾರು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಬಂದು ನೋಡುವಂತೆ ಒಂದು ವಿರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಗೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದಿರತಕ್ಕ ರೋಷವು ತಾಮಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕಲಕಿರುವ ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಠಾತ್ತಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲು ತರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಅಚ್ಚಾನಿಟ ನಡೆಯಲೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಹುಡುಗರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಮೂರನೆಯ ಸಲಹೆಯೇನೆಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅಂಥ ಅಸಭಾತಪೇನೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಗುಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಸ್‌ರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಪಾರ್ಟಿ-ಪಕ್ಷದ್ದಲ್ಲ, ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರರಬೇಕು. ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥರು ಅವರು ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಿರಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಆಗಲೇಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸದೆಹೋದರೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಈ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಿಸ್‌ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಾಳೆ ಅನೇಕ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಲೂಟಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ನೀಡ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೂ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಆದರೂ ಆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಮಾನ. ಕಡೆಯ ದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೂ ರಜಾ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಒಂದು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಸ್‌ರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri J. VENKATAPPA.—Sir, I move a motion of closure.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Closure motion has been moved. I have first to accept it. Then only the question of putting it to the House arises. For the present

I do not want to give my opinion either this way or that way. I will keep the closure motion hanging for some time.

†Sri MAHMOOD SHARIFF (Broadway).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a person who all through his life has been interesting himself in whatever pertains to the well-being of the student population and entertaining for them all the affection that I can command and also being one who has been closely associated with the Committee which was constituted the other day in order to arrange the Youth Festival going on in Mysore, I would like, with your permission, to make a few observations regarding the serious turn which things have taken resulting in the unfortunate death of a few people and in injuries to a number of students and also damages to property belonging to Government. I am proposing to make these remarks in order to help my colleagues here to have a full picture regarding the circumstances obtaining in Mysore and Bangalore Cities resulting in scenes too ugly to be appropriately described on this occasion. Before I do make these remarks I need hardly say how our hearts go out in sympathy to those people who have been the victims of these firings, to the boys who are still teen-agers bubbling with enthusiasm and who have sustained injuries and even to the police people who were hit very hard during the course of the performance of their duties. It is my sincere desire and I presume it is the desire of all my colleagues here that we should see that so far as these ugly scenes are concerned they are the very last of this kind. We who represent the people of Mysore State, who typify the combined wisdom of the people of Mysore State, should see to it that we do something to see that this trouble receives a quietus. It is stated that this trouble arose on account of the Youth Festival in Mysore, but it seems to me that it is not so. It seems to me that our students have been suffering and undergoing an emotional outburst, particularly after the High Court passed certain orders declaring that the non-condonation by

the University of the shortage of attendance of the students was not justifiable and therefore they must be admitted to certain institutions. Although the authorities in charge of the University had cogent grounds in order to sustain the steps that were taken by them, the High Court gave a different direction. Immediately after the decision of the High Court was announced, the concerned students who had gone to the High Court were admitted. But a student belonging to Mysore not satisfied with this gathered certain people and went to the quarters of the Vice-Chancellor and at the point of the bayonet of an order over the head of the decision which was arrived at by the Syndicate. In addition to this, the boys who collected together also damaged the property belonging to the Crawford Hall and also belonging to the Vice-Chancellor and they also manhandled certain members of the Syndicate who were there and whose names it is not necessary for me to disclose here.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—There were only a few members of the Syndicate.

Sri MAHMOOD SHARIFF.—I may say that I was not a victim.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—Did they make any police complaint in the matter?

Sri MAHMOOD SHARIFF.—Subsequent to this, there was another procession in which all the students of the Mysore Colleges gathered together and they protested against the unfortunate action taken by China in invading our country. After that happened the most tragic part of the story. That is what happened at the time of the celebration of the Youth Festival.

As you know, Sir, the Central Government gave us Rs. 3 lakhs in order to see that hutments were erected and accommodation was provided to all the representatives of the different universities. Accommodation to be provided for about 1,000 boys and girls who were to participate in this function. On this occasion I must make it plain that so far as the Mysore University was concerned, it was not our function. This arrangement was made purely at the request made by

the Central Government and also in order to see that our boys and girls who are interested in cultural activities and other amenities are benefited. Let me point out that every detail was arranged under the guidance and the rules promulgated by the Central Government. Even the theatre that was erected was exactly to the specification of the Central Government. We were to do everything whatsoever according to the specification prescribed by them. We were helpless in the matter and so it was impossible for us to provide accommodation for 10,000 boys and girls who gathered there to witness the cultural shows. Even during the previous cultural shows arranged in Delhi accommodation was not provided for such a large number of boys and girls to witness the same. The Central Government representatives insisted that even the pandal should conform to such specifications as given by them. This is a festival only for the boys and girls of the different universities who are to participate in the cultural shows.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Even there, did the Planning Commission from Delhi interfere?

Sri MAHMOOD SHARIFF.—The Delhi people had sent their representatives on the scene and nothing could be done without consulting them. As I said, we were merely their agents and we could not do what we wanted to do.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Then you ought not to have undertaken to arrange this.

Sri MAHMOOD SHARIFF.—That is a different thing altogether. Notwithstanding all these, we prevailed upon the authorities to reduce the fees and the fees have been reduced to Re. 1 per head and admission was given to the full capacity of the theatre.

Then the question was about holidays to be given to all the educational institutions. If holidays are given in Mysore and Bangalore, what should happen to the students in Tumkur and Shimoga? I hear that holidays have been already declared not only there but also here.

(SRI MAHMOOD SHARIFF)

6-30 P.M.

Anyhow, what ought not to have happened, has happened unfortunately. Without exception, all of us here are very sorry that such things have happened. As a matter of fact, in my younger days, I was also a mischievous student. I do appreciate the emotional feelings of the boys. I can understand the anxiety of these boys and girls. I appeal to these boys and girls from this platform that they should calm down. They are the greatest assets to the country. They should be prepared to shoulder the leadership in the coming years. Therefore, it is very necessary for all of us to sit and evolve something sincerely. We are simply carrying on things which are not very material. We will have to have some programmes for our boys and girls, programmes of ethical values. The schemes of education must be changed. On account of economic conditions, on account of there being no control and on account of change of activities, we have been suffering. We must all sit together and think over these aspects of the question and see that our boys and girls get rid of these sufferings. So far as cultural shows are concerned, there are many harms there. As Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar has said, cultural movements will not do any benefit to the boys and girls. There must be some ethical values. It is only then, you will have some material benefit.

As regards the motion, I have two or three observations to make. The suggestion to constitute a committee presided over by a High Court Judge is futile. We have had occasions to witness such enquiries in Bangalore and Mysore and we know the outcome of them. To quote one instance, once Visvesvariah Committee was constituted. Has such a situation arisen now? Such enquiries may go on for months and years. What is the use?

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA (Tumkur).—Sir, it is said that when Rome was burning, Nero was fiddling. When the

situation is so serious outside, we are sitting here and discussing. Just now we have received information that students are collecting in Malleswaram and Gandhi Bazaar. I request the Chief Minister to allow us to go and let them sit here and discuss. Tumkur students were the best students and there also trouble has been started. I have seen half a dozen people of Tumkur to see that the situation is brought under control. The motion may be considered and we may be allowed to go.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Nobody prevented the Hon'ble Member from going. He may go, if he so desires.

†Sri T. PARTHASARATHY (Malleswaram).—Sir, I heard the statements of the Chief Minister and other Hon'ble Members on both sides. The statement of the Chief Minister is nothing but a tape-record statement of the Police. The speech of Sri H. K. Veeranna Gowth is as we say “ಅದ್ವೈತವು ಮೇಲೆ ದೀಪ” ಎನ್ನುವಹಾಗೆ. This type of lip sympathy will not bring us anywhere near the solution of the present problem. Government knows that there is some error. They should punish those at least privately if not publicly, who committed that error. A motion has been tabled to constitute an Enquiry Committee. I do agree. But, as Sri Mahmood Sheriff pointed out, such an enquiry will end in nothing. I suggest that a group of members from this House should be constituted to assess the real fault. I will not sympathise with their wrong action. I have no sympathy for the police for their atrocities. They are entrusted with the task of maintaining law and order; I fully appreciate. But the situation as the present one, should be dealt with tactfully. Instead of resorting to firing and lathi charges, tear gas could have been used. It is due to not being tactful all this trouble has arisen. In order to pacify the students before we hold an enquiry, the highest police officer should be given leave or suspended till we find out what is right. You satisfy the students in some way. We have to find out who are at fault. How can we say that the students are at fault?

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—Shall we withdraw the Police from Malleswaram?

Sri T. PARTHASARATHI.—Not at all. If you want to have an enquiry, it should not be one sided. The people in authority cannot bring out facts, they cannot get the facts out of the situation unless the officers responsible are kept back so that the students may be satisfied that they are getting justice. The students should be satisfied in some way. Some people were saying that miscreants joined the students and were responsible and all that. Where was the necessity for the Police entering the Hostel? They could have surrounded the hostel and prevented people from getting out. I saw some of the students were beaten up severely. I think that amount of beating was absolutely unnecessary. They could have made a cane charge. First, it should be a cane charge; later, if necessary, it could be a lathi charge. I do not know how the Government can explain that they did not resort to cane charge in the first instance. I would request the Government to take charge of the situation immediately and somehow pacify the students.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Why not we appoint Dr. Parthasarathi as a temporary I.G.P. till the situation is brought under control? (*Laughter*)

Sri T. PARTHASARATHY.—I take the challenge. Give me a chance for 24 hours; I will manage it. First declare holidays for the Colleges and see that the students are dispersed and manage the situation nicely.

(*Sri Ramakrishna Hegde rose.*)

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—The views of the Congress have already been expressed by Sri Veeranna Gowdh who is the President of the Mysore Pradesh Congress. Sri Ramakrishna Hegde is the Secretary. Why should he speak?

†Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE (Sirs).—I am not here by virtue of my being the Secretary to the Congress. I am here as a member as good as Sri Arumugham himself. Whatever views I wish to express here, that is in that capacity only.

But for the fact that I came into contact with some students yesterday and also I happened to see and visit some of the places in the disturbed areas this morning, I would not have ventured to speak this evening. If we see the condition in our country to-day we get an impression that there is a sort of regular tug of war between the student community and the Police. So far it looked as if our State was free from this sort of tug of war; but what happened during the last two or three days is really unprecedented and it has brought not only a bad name to the student community in our State but also bad name to the Police authorities and our administration. Therefore, it is very necessary that while we discuss this matter we should be very objective and impersonal and we should not bring in any emotion or any party feeling into this. I am very happy to note from the speeches made on the floor of this House since this afternoon and also the statement made by the Chief Minister that we are as far as possible objective. I have seen many agitations conducted by students in various parts and sometimes I was myself associated with such sort of agitation, not the sort of agitation that we see to-day in Mysore in our State. But whenever we say about students and take the students as an asset and as future leaders and administrators and what not, at the same time we also do not hesitate to point out time and again that there is great indiscipline among the students. I agree there might be some indiscipline among the students, but who are responsible for that? Are the students themselves responsible or the educational system that obtains here in our country to-day? When we accuse the students of being indisciplined and also sometimes resorting to violence or defying law and order, we will have to find out the root cause for that. Therefore, at the very outset I would appeal to all Hon'ble Members that we must view this thing in that perspective and in that context. What has happened in Bangalore City and Mysore during the past two or three days, is really very very unfortunate. We all agree that the demand of the students was very

(SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE)

simple and even the Chief Minister has said to-day that perhaps the students did not mean what they did and perhaps their intention was not so bad; but I wish he had an equally sympathetic view about two or three days back. I do not mean to say that he had no sympathy for the students, but somehow it has given an impression that the Government did not take a sympathetic view of the matter at the appropriate time.

Now we shall examine briefly what has happened during the last two or three days. It all started on Monday afternoon. At noon we saw a big crowd of students in front of Vidhana Soudha and the whole day passed without any ugly incident. There were demonstration and processions. The students belonging to all Colleges gathered here and there but the whole day passed without any ugly incident whatever. But when the students came to know that the Government had turned down their request and when, according to the information I have received, the students got an impression that the Chief Minister particularly was not prepared to consider their demands sympathetically, perhaps they took a sort of different attitude. We will have to treat the students in all together different manner from others. The treatment we have to give to the students should be different from that meted out to other groups consisting of a mass of people.

I perfectly agree that it is of paramount importance to any administration to maintain law and order; when particularly the property and person of the citizens are involved, the Government must exercise sufficient care but the force that has to be used, particularly by the Police, must be different according to the situation. Supposing there is a political agitation, or supposing there is a communal rioting or supposing there is house-breaking or, dacoity, then the amount of force that is necessary to be used is much more than in the case of students' demonstrations. Therefore, when we shower praises on the students with

sympathy, that they are our future leaders, they are our future masters and they are the assets of the nation, we must have a sufficient amount of sympathy also in our heart whenever we act in relation to them. Sir, after making these preliminary remarks, I would narrate my experience very briefly which I got after my visit to the two hostels this morning. Sir, I do not wish to go into the details because my friend Sri Kothavale and other friends have already described the situation which they have found. I must make particular reference to an incident that I happened to see. Sir, even supposing the students who happened to be inside the Kurubar Hostel indulged in pelting stones at the outsiders or vehicle traffic or the Police, then there was no cause for the Police to force an entry into the hostel, and what is more, breaking the door and windows of each and every room of the students and using tear gas inside the rooms and beating students there. This is something which is extraordinary; extraordinary, I must say. Sir, with regard to the students of the Central College Hostel, even supposing in the compound, they might have indulged in pelting stones, once they get into the hostel, they cannot pelt stones and even if they try to pelt, they cannot harm any person going in the street because it is rather at a great distance. Therefore, for entering into the premises of the Central College Hostel, there was absolutely, according to me, no justification whatsoever. Sir, I was told during my visit to the Central College Hostel, that an Ethiopian student whose leg was amputated and who could not walk had been beaten by the Police. I have seen with my own eyes a student lying with fever; he was beaten and he received injury. He was barely 15 years. I might mention an incident that led the Police to use extra force. On Tuesday evening, I was told that two C.I.D.s entered the premises of the Central College Hostel and after the students came to know about it, they interrogated the C.I.D.s as to who sent them there and what was the purpose of their coming to the Hostel and so on and so forth and took

them to a room and kept them there for two hours. But it was alleged that the students beat them. Sir, I made enquiries on the spot; I contacted responsible persons, not students, but members of the staff. A person who was there all throughout said that he did not see any student beating the C.I.D., and after two hours of detention they had been released. This might have created a sort of revenge in the minds of the Police. They might have exceeded their limit. Sir, the motion here is not a resolution and therefore there is no question of taking any decision over it. I would like to submit at the end of my speech that considering the amount of force that was used by the Police, considering the great injury both mental and physical caused to our future leaders, it is very necessary to hold an impartial enquiry. I leave it to the Government to decide what sort of enquiry it should be, what should be the composition of the Committee and so on. Secondly, some of the Colleges are already closed. So, what is the harm in allowing the students, if they so wish, to go to Mysore and come back after two or three days? It should not be treated as a matter of prestige either by the students or by the Government. I must submit to the Government that they must treat this in a dispassionate manner, without attaching any sort of prestige to this and appoint an impartial Committee to enquire into this. Considering the age and all that, I think the students deserve special treatment by our Leaders. I really associate myself with the expressions of sympathy that were made here for those bereaved or for those who have received bodily or mental injuries.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to take much time of the House. The matter has already been discussed at length. I fully endorse the sentiments expressed here by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition. Sir, I would make only one or two observations without going into any details of the incident. I will also submit this that it was good of the Chief Minister to have allowed discussion to take place on

this matter. Sir, two things are very obvious. One is no doubt certain unlawful activities, as I might put it, and they are no doubt very deplorable; as was pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition, the Police Lathi charge, and if I may put it, the violence perpetrated against students is another tragedy. Likewise, secondly, I submit another thing. Against this background, the youth festival is still going on and threatens to go on till the 16th. I consider that it is the biggest tragedy possible; As Sri Puttanna remarked, the proverb that "Nero was fiddling when Rome was burning" applies to the decision of the Youth Festival Committee to go ahead with youth festival in spite of all that has happened in the whole State. I might say straightaway that neither the Government nor the authorities concerned are aware of what is happening in the minds of the students in this situation. I am really pained to make this remark. I feel that the Youth Festival should not have gone on and the situation wherein the outsiders who have come here to continue to enjoy the youth festival some how or other, does not synchronise with the whole atmosphere and it is tragic in this situation.

7 P.M.

I did not want to make any observation about the cause of the trouble, but after hearing some of the speeches, I am tempted to trace the cause. Sri Shariff referred to the previous incidents and a High Court judgement and the University action thereon. My friend Sri Veeranna Gowdh was tempted to speak about the demonstration that took place in Mysore. May I add something to this? Let us not forget that so far as the students of today are concerned, every political party worth the name takes advantage of the students but they also say that they should not take advantage of it. Equally, what I said applies to the Congress party. When there was an agitation in Kerala and the students were urged by the elders belonging to political parties to throw stones at buses, when the elders encouraged rioting, the Mysore Pradesh Congress

(SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN)

Committee approved of this and passed a resolution of solidarity. That is what the local Congress did and the incidents we see today are a consequence of that policy. My friend Sri Veeranna Gowdh does it and my friend Sri Ramakrishna Hegde does it. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ "ಮಾಡಿವ್ವುಳ್ಳೋ ಮಹರಾಯ" ಎಂದಹಾಗೆ.

We have to face the situation.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವೂ ಇದ್ದೀರಾ!

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—A good admission.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I do admit. I do not wish to be hypocritical. I am in the Communist party because of its frankness. The Communist party knows, every party organises the students and at the same time some declare that students should not be used for political purposes.

Sir, I do appreciate the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. It is very good that he spoke that way unlike the previous Home Ministers. But even he committed the mistake that all of us commit. It has become a habit with us somehow to blame the anti-social elements for everything. I am not unaware that anti-social elements would seize the situation and exploit it. But to lay the blame wholly on anti-social elements would be to miss the real point. It would amount to ignoring the real mind of the students. This morning I saw in Malleswaram very young boys and girls of primary school age marching in a big demonstration. Let us not miss the importance of this. If we miss this point, we are likely to make more serious mistakes. It is extremely unfortunate indeed that neither the leaders of the Congress Party nor the Chief Minister was prepared to address the students or meet the students' organisations and be sympathetic to their demands, but they relied mostly on the bureaucracy or the police. The Chief Minister said "I am not prepared to see anyone." I would have appreciated if the Chief Minister had even gone out of the way and volunteered to speak a few words to the students. Is it necessary that in a situation like

this that he should stand on formalities, especially when the students had come to the steps of Vidhana Soudha, unlike the demonstrations of the labour class which are stopped at the Engineering College itself? When the police have knowingly allowed the students to come to Vidhana Soudha, the Chief Minister and the Education Minister should have gone out of the way in meeting them and speaking to them. I am not trying to make political capital but when Sri E. M. S. Namboodripad faced a situation like this, in Kerala he went to the demonstrators and spoke to them. A disastrous situation was thus averted by him. I am not trying to compare Sri Namboodripad and Sri Jatti and then come to the conclusion that Namboodripad is better than Jatti. I have regard for both of them.

Members have already said that there should be an impartial enquiry. Some members seem to murmur that the intention of this enquiry is to keep the fire burning. That is not the purpose. When a responsible person like Sri Veeranna Gowdh says that the amount of violence should not have been this much and when the Secretary of the Congress Party, Sri Hegde who has been previously a Deputy Minister and who may occupy the seat of Sri Jatti one day has laid down certain norms for the Police it is clear that some sort of enquiry is imperative. In other words, there is a confusion even in regard to the amount of violence that should be used in a particular situation in meeting a demonstration. It is evident that the Members of the Congress Party are not clear on the degree of force that has to be used under given circumstances. In these circumstances it is necessary, in the interest of all, in the interest of the Government, the ruling party, and Sri Jatti and Sri Hegde, that there should be a proper enquiry. The enquiry may lay down certain principles for the future.

Sir, then there is the question of compensation, which the Inquiry Committee can look into. I am speaking of this because at the time of the H. A. L. firing, Government took a

decision not to pay any compensation. Now clearly, this is a different situation. Again, the Chief Minister has stated that there is a certain amount of student indiscipline. I recognise it. I do not for a moment say that all that goes in the name of the students is good. This could have been avoided if there had been proper leadership among the students. Incidentally, this leadership has been denied to them because of the abolition of the University Union of students. If responsible leadership had been there this situation would not have probably arisen. I therefore feel that an Enquiry Committee may also usefully go into this question of indiscipline and suggest remedial measures. Lastly I submit that the Youth Festival now going on must cease and later on it may take up its activities, when the situation quietsens.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ (ರಾಮನಗರ).— ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಾಗ ಇದನ್ನು ಪಕ್ಷಾಂತಿತ ಮನೋಭಾವದಿಂದ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸಂತೋಷವಾದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ಮಿಕ್ಕವರು ಏನೇ ಮಾತಾಡಿರಲಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಫೋರಂ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಡಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

ಈ ದಿವಸ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾಕುಲವಾಗಿದೆ; ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಥೆ, ಸಂಕಟ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಸಹೋದರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಫೋರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಗೊಂದು ವ್ಯಥೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಹಾಗಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸಬಹುದು; ಕೆಲವರು ಪ್ರೋಲೇಸಿನವರನ್ನು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸಬಹುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದೇಶವು ಒಂದು ಏಕರೂಪತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ ನಮ್ಮವರೇ; ಪ್ರೋಲೇಸಿನವರೂ ನಮ್ಮವರೇ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಇದೊಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಶಮನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸರಿಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಅದರಂತೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ದೇಶೋದ್ಧಾರಕವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗ. ಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಹಾದಿ ಹಿಡಿಯದೆ ಇದು ಒಂದು ಉಲ್ಲಾಸ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ದೇಶೋದ್ಧಾರಕ ಮಾರ್ಗವಲ್ಲ.

ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಯಾವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಸಾರಮಾಡದೆ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಜಡ್ಜರವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಈ ಜಡ್ಜಗಳ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವಯರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಮಗಿಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ

ವಾದ ವಿವಾದಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಯರುಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಹಾಗೆ.

Judge and litigation go together. It ultimately leads to the most bitter and acrimonious litigation that has ever taken place in the country.

ಹಾಗೆ ಇದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಉಪಶಮನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ತನ್ನೊಲಕ ಸ್ನೇಹವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಜಡ್ಜಿಗಳಿರುವ ಕಮಿಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಇದನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ.

Has any court or any judge in the country created peace among the litigants? His duty is to see, examine and find out the truth according to his conscience but actually it results in litigation.

ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಒಳಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಪ್ರೋಲೇಸಿನವರಿಗೂ ಆದ ಘರ್ಷಣೆಗೂ, ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟದಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೇರೆಯಾವುದೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷುಬ್ಧ ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಂಟಾದಾಗರೆಲ್ಲ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಯಾವ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಬೇಕು; ಶಾಂತಿಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಶಾಂತಿಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಬಹುದೇ ಹೊರತು, ಈಗ ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ Enquiry Committee ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳುವರು, ಪ್ರೋಲೇಸಿನವರು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳುವರು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರೂ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ತಾವು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಕೆಲವರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಿಂದ, 12—13 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಬಂದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರೋಲೇಸಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕೋ, ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವರು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಆಗಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ್ವೈಕಾನಾನು ಭಂಗಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅತಿ ಅಪಾಯಕರವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲು ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದು ದೇಶದ ಜನಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಬರಿಯ ಪ್ರೋಲೇಸಿನವರೇ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಲ್ಲ. ಸದ್ಭಾವದಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದಿರುವ ಜನರೆಲ್ಲ ಈ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಒಬ್ಬನು ತನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವಾಗ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನೂ ಅವನವನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಆದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅನರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಾಗಲಿ ಏಕೆ ಯಾವ ವರ್ಗದ ಜನಗಳೇ ಆಗಲಿ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಸರಿತೋರದ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ)

ಒಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ಏಷ್ಯಾಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅಳಿದುಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಿಯ ಏಷ್ಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ತರಹದ ಒಂದು ಭಾವನೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟರ ಪಾಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿಯವರ ಪಾಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಇಂಡಿಯ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾ ಎದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅಸಮಾನ ಮನಸ್ಸರಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ವರಗೇ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಾನೂ ರಷ್ಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ,

Though it is called the Government of the workers, the first casualty in Russia is the right of the workers themselves. No trade union can go on strike. It is not as though every worker is being made the head of the factory or of the administration. There, the party rules. It is not the workers that rule.

When Communist dictatorship comes into existence it is the students, and the workers, who want agitation, that become the first casualties. Their rights will be suppressed and suppressed for ever.

ಅದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶಿಸುವ ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲಾದರೂ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದು ದೇಶದೋಹ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅದು ಮಹಾಪಾಪವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡು, ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಚಿತ್ರಾಣಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗಿರುವ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಗಳೇ ಸಾಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಇತರ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅಥವಾ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿ ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ಪಕ್ಷದವರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಸ್ತು ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾದ ಕಲನ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಒದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಒಡಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ತೊಂದರೆ ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನನ್ನ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಓದಿರುವ ರೆಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಜನ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಓದದೇ ಹೋದುದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೂ ದಫೇದಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ದೆಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರ್ಟುಂಟಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬೇರಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅಪಾಯಕರ.

ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು

ಸರಿಯಾದುದಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಏಳಿತವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸನವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ನಾನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸನವರು ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದರೆ, ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬಾರದು. ಪೋಲೀಸನವರು ಹೇಳಿದುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗುವೆವೆಂದು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ತತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾದ ವೈತ್ತಿಮ್ಯ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟೋರೇಟರು, ರಾಮ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯವರು ಮತ್ತು ನಾನು ಏನು ವ್ಯವಹಾಸ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂದಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮುಂದೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪಡೆದು, ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ, ಪೋಲೀಸರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವರೆಂಬ ಅಸೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ತಾಗಾಗ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಪರಿಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಯೋಗ್ಯ. 3000 ಪರ್ಸನಲ್ ರೋಂ, ಗ್ರೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಟ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವೆತ್ತು.

ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲು ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಒಟ್ಟಿನ ಆಸೆಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಯಾರು ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕು ಎನ್ನುವಂಥ ರಾಜಕೀಯವನ್ನು ಯಾರೇ ನಡೆಸಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರಾಜಕೀಯವಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಠಿಣಪದಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಕೂಡ we must be firm as well as tactful. Firm ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಚಿತ್ರಾಣಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; tactful ಆಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು firmness ಬಿಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. If it is mere tactfulness it becomes ultimately cowardice; if it is merely firmness, ultimately it becomes tyranny. Wisdom consists in harmonising the two elements in proper proportions and managing them well.

ಈ ದಿವಸ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಪಾರ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಡೆ ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡೆದುಹಾಕಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾಡು. ಆ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಂದುಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬಂದಾಗ ನಾನು ಅವರಿಗೆ every lamp post that stands there is proclaiming your indiscipline ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿ ಅಚಾರಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪೋಲೀಸನವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕುರುಬರ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಪೊಲೀಸರಿನವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಕಾರೇಜ್ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕುರುಬರ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲ್ ಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಮಾಡಿ ದಾರಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಅರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ಹೊಡೆಯುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. Even a murderer cannot be beaten like that. ಬೂನಿ ಮಾಡಿದವರನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಕಾರೇಜ್ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕುರುಬರ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಕುರುಬರ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲ್ ಬಳಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸತ್ತನೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ, ಅವನು ಮಹಡಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನಿಂದ ಬಿದ್ದು ಸತ್ತ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ನಂಬುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಮುಯಮ್ಮನ ಮೇಲೆ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಪೊಲೀಸರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಏನೂ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಆಗಿನ ಗೃಹಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದಿನ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ನಾನು the ghost of Muniamma will pursue ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಆಗಲೇ, ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲೇ police version ನಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಿದ್ದ, ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಿದ್ದ, ಅರೀತಿ ಸತ್ತ, ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸತ್ತ ಎಂದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸಿದ ಶಕ್ತಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ನಮಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸತ್ತ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಲೆ ನೇಟಿನಿಂದ ಸತ್ತನೋ, ಗುಂಡಿನೇಟಿನಿಂದ ಸತ್ತನೋ, ಎಂಬುದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾರ್ಟಮ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮೂರು ದಿವಸಗಳಾದರೂ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾರ್ಟಮ್ ಎಗ್ಜಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊಡೆದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದಿವಸಗಳಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೂರು ದಿವಸಗಳಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೂರು ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಬಾರದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ರುಜುವಾತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲರಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. If this Government is not able to obtain the result of the post-mortem examination immediately and if it has to wait for the report even now, it is not an honourable explanation to offer to this House. ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಗೃಹಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ, ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾರ್ಟಮ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾರ್ಟಮ್ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವವರಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳದೇ

L.A.

ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವವನಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ನಂಬಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ, ನಾನು ಮೊದಲೇ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಹಾಗೆ, ಶಾಂತಿ ಸಮಾಧಾನಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು. ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ವಾದವಿವಾದಗಳು ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಕಮಿಷನ್‌ನೇನಾದರೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳಿದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಐದಾರು ತಿಂಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಕೆಲಸವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೂ ಅನೇಕರಿಗೂ ಬೇರೆ ಕೆಲಸವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವತಃಯೊಂದು ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಹೋದರೆ, the police becomes demoralised.

ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು strike ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾವು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಎಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ; ರಜ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಡೆಸುವಂತೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಹೋದರರು ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಸಂಗಡ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮಾಡೋಣ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಎಲ್ಲ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಾನು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM (Kolar Gold Fields).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the law and order situation in both Mysore and Bangalore Cities has been thoroughly discussed here, I have nothing to say except a few words which our Chief Minister will note down and take suitable action. Before I say that, I want to say that the other day I happened to meet a prominent leader of Madras who had come here. I told “I have forgotten to introduce our Chief Minister to you. Here is our Chief Minister.” Without exaggeration he said immediately, “he appears to be a very nice and intelligent man”. I find the Hon’ble Minister Sri Channabasappa laughing. This is not a matter for laughter.

(SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM)

Otherwise, it will mean a mockery of your own Government. When I say that the Chief Minister appears to be honest, it means that the Government also appears to be honest. Then I told my friend that our Chief Minister was a Deputy Minister in Bombay and he was also the Chief Minister of a small State. He has no doubt got experience about it. You are honest and intelligent, but we would appreciate it all the more if you are also sympathetic. You were in the headquarters these days.

7-30 P.M.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, what I am trying to say is, you want to establish honest administration. For that, you must be as simple as possible and you must make your officers also be as simple as possible. You must make your officers be honest and efficient also. As I said in the beginning, Indian people are peace loving people except in a few political parties in this country. I do not want to mention their names. Sir, the Chinese have almost invaded India and they are forty miles inside India. But, we want to be their friends. When we are not able to fight against the Chinese and when we have no willingness to fight with the enemy, our Chief Minister is fighting with the students. (laughter). Let us preserve these arms and ammunition to use against our enemies and not against our students, who want holidays to attend a function. When I say this, nobody need be upset, for, I am not here to uphold the cause of the students. But the Government should not uphold the cause of the constables. If the constable is wrong, dismiss him. Dr. Parthasarathy said, 'if the I. G. P. is wrong, suspend him.' Sir, such disturbances are happening every now and then. Sri K. Hanumanthaiya said that we must not simply take the police report as correct and we must verify it. When he was the Chief Minister, he also took the verdict of the police.

SRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Sir, my friend should not go on taking about persons; it is not correct.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, I only said that when he was the Chief Minister, some trouble happened in K. G. F. and a boy died of a bullet shot. Sri Hanumanthaiya took the verdict of the police and even no compensation was paid. There was no enquiry, there was no committee formed. What I say is, let not the Chief Minister depend on the police version. Sir, if a student throws a stone at a police man and if the police man beats the boy, we can not hold the Chief Minister responsible. The whole trouble is, we have not trained the police force to adapt themselves to the democratic set up. They should know how to behave towards the mass and the students. The Chief Minister and the I. G. P. are both in headquarters and it does not require so much time to get the required information. Instead of waiting for the information to come either by a letter or telegram, they should have sent a car and got the information. If this is the situation in Bangalore, which is the seat of Government and especially when the Assembly is in sessions and in Mysore where the Governor lives, you can imagine what could be the attitude of the police in far away places like Gulbarga, Bijapur and so on. So, I sincerely appeal to the Chief Minister to tame the police force. We are capable of taming the wild animals and there is no reason why human beings could not be tamed. Train them properly.

Sir, the other thing to which I would like to draw the attention of this House is, it is very dangerous to get these retired officers into politics. Even though they get into some party, whether this party or that party, including Rajaji's Swatantra Party, they will not discard the official mentality. I was told that a retired officer who happens to be a member of this Festival Celebration Committee, behaved badly towards the students.

SRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—May I make an appeal to the Hon'ble Member not to deal with personalities, especially when that Hon'ble Member is not here?

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I did not refer to anybody. What I say is, we

should not draw the students into politics. I also feel that retired officers should not be entertained to take part in politics.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—The Constitution has permitted even retired persons to stand for elections.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—It is an appeal to the country, Sir. (Laughter).

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, my friend did not make any charge against any particular individual. When the trouble has started because of somebody, is he not entitled to say that? Let us not teach philosophy here. Why do you restrict his speech?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, I am capable of defending myself. Let the whole Congress party and all the Congress Members of the Legislature talk against me; I can defend myself. Whatever statements I am making, I am doing so with a great sense of responsibility. I appeal to the people of India that they should not return the retired officers to Legislatures. If Sri Hanumanthaiya wants to take all the retired people into his party, let him do it. But, my appeal to the country is not to entertain the retired officers to take part in politics. Sir, there are some groups and one is trying to exploit the other. It is a wellknown thing even in the Congress. This should not be used to confuse the students. The Congress session is approaching fast; let us not declare any holidays for that.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—We are not declaring any holidays.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, for any small function, students are drawn to work there as volunteers i.e., Sevalal. This must cease. They should not be drawn to political functions. Finally, I am appealing to the Chief Minister to take all the facts, whatever the member of the Opposition and the members on the other side said, as correct; we want to believe the Chief Minister's statement also and then take action against the Police. There are a few individuals in the Police force. Wherever they go, they cause some trouble. You will have to find out who they are and you must take action against them. Sri Narasimhan spoke about Kerala because he is connected

with that party. In the Madras State there was Police firing. Immediately, the Chief Minister Sri Kamaraj Nadar held an enquiry. He announced the very next minute that would be enquired into. If you do not want to appoint a High Court Judge, you appoint a few members, even member from the Congress side. In this particular case under the very nose of the Chief Minister who happens to be the Home Minister, the Police have gone out of the way. You must control them and bring peace and tranquility. People fear to go out. There is fear and panic existing among the people. Government should take immediate measures to restore peace and normality.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಫ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ (ತೃವಣಿಬೆಳಗೊಳ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ 3-4 ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.....

ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಾನ್ಯಸದಸ್ಯರು.—ಈ ಹಿಂದೆಯಾಗಲೆ ಕೋಲಾರ್ ಮೋಷನ್ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಫ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಹಾಗೆ ಆ ಮೋಷನ್ ಮೂಲವಾದ ಮೇಲೂ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಕಡೆ 2-3 ಜನರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇನ್ನೂ 3-4 ಜನಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವೇದವಾಕ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲರಕ್ಕೂ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ಜನರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕೇವಲ 140 ಜನರಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷದವರೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲರಕ್ಕೂ ಸದಸ್ಯರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರರು, ಹಾಗೆ ಇಡೀ ದೇಶದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯೆಲ್ಲ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ ನೀವೀದಿವಸವನ್ನಾದರೂ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಾಳೆಯದಿವಸ ನಡೆಯಬಹುದಾದ ಅನಾಹುತಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ನಿವೇ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕಾರಣ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು 3-4 ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ (ರಾಮನಗರ).—ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಕಡೆ ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದನಂತರ ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್.ಮುಗಂ ಅವರೇ ಕಡೆಯುಭಾಷಣಕಾರರೆಂದು ಅಗಲೇ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ತಿರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಫ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು 3-4 ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ತಾವಾಗಲೇ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ ನವರನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ತಾವೀಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಒಂದಾವರ್ತಿ ತಾವು ಹಾಗೆ ಕರೆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈಗ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ಅವರನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಕರೆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದು ವೇದವಾಕ್ಯ, ತಾವು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard the speeches of various Hon'ble Members so far and most of the Hon'ble Members have made very useful suggestions. Now the present situation has arisen out of a particular situation to which really Government was not a party; but ultimately anybody may suggest that Government ought to have taken extraordinary powers into their own hands and they ought to have controlled the situation. But when the trouble started before that, we did not think that there would be any type of trouble for arranging this festival in Mysore. Because, such festivals were arranged in our country four or five times and in every festival, limited accommodation was given to the students or to outsiders. Considering that position, the University which is supposed to be the agent of the Government of India have arranged the festival and they have made not only necessary arrangements which they ought to have made but they have made also a little better arrangement which really they did think was necessary at the initial stages. Perhaps the better arrangement was only to accommodate a more number of students from the Mysore Colleges. So there was a discussion between the members of the Committee and the University authorities and the students and they had agreed to allow batch by batch within a period of eight or ten days. So at that time nobody thought that there would be any crisis in respect of this Festival. But somehow or other it has taken a wrong turn and students became unruly and they wanted holidays for eight or ten days. If every demand made by the students is to be accepted perhaps it would be very difficult for the University or the College authorities to maintain discipline. Perhaps what all Hon'ble Members want is that students must have discipline.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಈಗ ಅದು ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂದೆ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Whether there is any discipline or not, is known to one and all, but we should not try to make much of it. After all, they are

students and they are young. We should try to improve them, teach them lessons and give them more discipline; that is what I am intending to say. When the situation has arisen it is the duty of the Government to maintain law and order and wherever it is necessary it is the Police who will have to maintain law and order. I am not defending the Police authorities who have exceeded their powers. When the situation arises, at that time, looking to the particular situation, they will have to take a decision and act. As far as I know, as per the information I have got, in most of the circumstances I feel they have not exceeded their powers or authority; they have tried to behave very carefully and they have also behaved with more restraint. It is likely that in some of the places the situation might have gone out of control.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Did you get information from any other source except the Police ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I am always giving the information which I have got from officers; I never said that I had got information from any other group or political party or other individuals. I depend upon the information which I have got from officers. There may be some lapses here and there; I am not going to say that there were no lapses at all, but unless the whole facts are investigated it is very difficult for the Government today to say that the Police authorities in a particular case or a particular situation have exceeded their authority. The Leader of the Opposition said in his speech that on every question there were two sides. It is possible, as he himself admitted, that there may be some exaggeration on the part of some members because they might have had information from one side, which may be correct or not. I am entirely depending upon the information which I get from officers. Similarly, it may be possible for some of the Hon'ble Members to get information from another side which may be one-sided also. The present situation is in the City of Bangalore and in the town of Mysore, the students

started an agitation and as I said, at the outset, other unruly or goonda elements have also tried to take shelter in this agitation and they are also joining hands. That is why there is so much trouble here and in Mysore.

If we look to the loss which our State has suffered, perhaps every one of the Members of this Hon'ble House will agree that such losses should not be allowed to occur. again A. rough estimate, as I stated in the Council, comes to one lakh of rupees here in Bangalore and Rs. 1 lakh in Mysore; but I have not included today's losses which might have occurred in Bangalore, and also in Mysore. It is not good for the State Government and also for the citizens of the State. Under these circumstances, the Government will have to maintain law and order and will have to deal with unruly and goonda elements with stern hands as has been suggested by all the Hon'ble Members here. Various good suggestions which have been made by the Hon'ble Members will be taken into consideration and on those suggestions the Government is prepared to act also. But whether a particular Police constable or head constable or some police officer has really exceeded his limits, is a matter which requires detailed investigation. On behalf of the Government, I can assure this Hon'ble House that I will investigate all those matters and if the Government comes to the conclusion that there are some police constables, head constables or officers who have exceeded their duties, they will be punished.

An Hon'ble MEMBER.—Who will investigate?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Government will investigate and find out if there are any such things; what action will have to be taken, and whether it is necessary to have any enquiry or not, the Government will have to come to a conclusion. The Government is not in a position to say what exactly it is going to do tomorrow because, the agitators have not withdrawn completely. There are so many disturbances here in the City and in Mysore City. Until all the agitators have withdrawn, it is difficult to

withdraw the police force from all those places. Perhaps Hon'ble Members want the Government to withdraw the police force immediately without taking care of the property and lives of the people of this City or Mysore or any other town or any other village in our State. That is the peculiar situation under which the Government is trying to work.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What about the property of students removed by the police?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I am not saying that the Police officers or the Police constables have not done anything. I am not going to admit without knowing the facts whether the Police have removed any property of the students or not. Unless the investigation is complete, until matters are made known completely, it is very wrong on my part to say that a particular police-man or individual has done it. It is not correct to say as to what happened in that confusion; whether it is the Police constables, as has been alleged by some Hon'ble Members, or whether it is some others in the name of the Police constables that have done it, is a matter which has to be investigated. There are some unwanted goonda elements who will try to enter into the hotels or colleges or some shops and try to commit some atrocities in the name of the students. All these matters will have to be investigated carefully and it is very difficult for the Government to make an off-hand statement whether this is correct or whether that is correct. It is a peculiar situation under which the Government will have to work, but it is the responsibility of the Government to maintain law and order at any cost. If we allow any unruly mob to enter into the Vidhana Soudha, then perhaps, it may not be possible for us to carry on any activity here. We should request the agitators, students or any other persons, to behave well and we should also try to convince them; but, in spite of the requests, in spite of the suggestions made by us, if they persist in coming to the Vidhana Soudha or try to destroy any property or try to do any harm to any individual, it would be the

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

entire responsibility of the Government to take some action and give protection to the property and life of every individual. From that point of view, the Government is acting with all possible consideration. Under these circumstances, I request the Hon'ble Members to believe me when I say that this Government is very sympathetic towards the students. We are not at all unsympathetic towards them. My last appeal to all the Hon'ble Members here is that, not only the Government, but all of us also should issue an appeal to the parents of the students and the Professors, Lecturers and the teachers of the different educational institutions that they should just request the students not to behave like this and to withdraw from the agitation. Then, everything necessary should be done for improving the discipline of the students and all the suggestions which have been made on the floor of the House or elsewhere may be taken into consideration. We will try to implement them as early as possible.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Do you allow this blessed festival to go on?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The festival which is carried on there is being carried on, on behalf of the University as has been explained by the Hon'ble Member Sri Shariff and they are working as the agent of the Government of India. So, that is a matter which has to be decided by the University or the Committee which is running the festival. That matter will be considered and we will try to contact the authorities and try to know what is their view-point and whether they are under the present circumstances, interested in carrying on or not and if they agree that it is not correct to carry on festivities under

these circumstances, the Government will not come in the way.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—What is the situation?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—In Mysore, the latest information which I have got is that there is no trouble so far, and everything is going on quietly. In Bangalore in various lanes here and there some agitators—I cannot exactly say they are students because some students are there and some others are also there—are trying to throw stones at the passengers' buses which are running and they had tried to damage 40 to 50 buses. In some cinema houses, there is trouble. The situation is under control and can be controlled. That is the information about the situation, I have received. After having said all these things, I just request Sri Venkatai Gowda to consider whether it is possible for him to withdraw his amendment or the main motion.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Having considered this point and also in view of the assurance given by the Chief Minister and also in view of the feelings expressed by many of my friends, I am obliged to withdraw and seek the permission of the Chair to do so.

*The amendment was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet tomorrow at 10' clock.

*The House adjourned at Eight of the
Clock to meet again at One of the Clock
on Friday, the 11th December 1959.*